REGISTERED No. 4.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,271—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, on SATURDAY, the 27th July 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Naraikal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Britten, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMMRAH.

N.B—No shipping orde s will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Britten, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 24th July 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. D. Dougherty, on SATURDAY, the 27th July 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 14th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£8	Without food.
Suez	36	23	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	55	38	14-10	
	Including Wines			

Children under 9 years, free of charge; Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE (S.S.) INDIA, Captain Geo. Read, will sail on the 31st instant.

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

WATSON & COMPANY'S CLEARANCE SALE.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

CARPETS.

Several lengths of Tapestry

From 10 to 40 yards

Re. 1-8 per yd.

CRETONNES,

From As. 8 per yd.

FURNITURE CHINTZES

Rs. 12-8

Per piece of 30 yards.

DAMASK TABLE LINEN.

LACE AND LENO

CURTAINS,

From Rs. 6-8 per pair.

HUCKABACK TOWELLING,

8 As. per yd.

CHURCH GATE STREET, AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(s) CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas,..	26th July.
— GHELONG	1335	250	C. Fraser	2nd Aug.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	9th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	16th do.
(s) BOKHARA	2032	450	W. D. Anderson	23rd do.
— BANGALORE	2942	450	E. G. Stead	30th do.
(s) NEPAUL	3636	600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
CHINA	2016	400	T. J. Alderton	5th August.
HINDOSTAN	3186	600	N. W. Haselwood	19th do.
VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	2nd September.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033 500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SUDANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

Messrs. S. L SHICRISTNAJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises on the following day by order of mortgagee, Dadabhoy Treebhowandass, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Rajoo Balloo and Rajoo Babajee, the following properties:—

On FRIDAY, the 26 instant at 4½ p. m.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree ground with the messuage, tenements, and dwelling house, situate at Bungaleepoora back road, containing by admeasurement 200 4-9 and assessed by the Municipality under No. 25, registered in the sub-district of Mandvee and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east by the swoopers passage, on or towards the west by the said Bungaleepoora back road, on or towards the south by the property of Memon Abdolla Gaber, on or towards the north by the said Bungaleepoora back road, and formerly and in now in the possession of the tenants.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 4½ p. m.

Lot No. 2

All that pieces or parcel of Government Fara land or ground with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house, situate at Camatcepoora 3rd street, assessed by the Municipality under No. 59, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No- 3,678 and 3,679 and registered in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 74 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: on or towards the east by the property of Posety Feerjee. on or towards the west by the house of Dhurnajee Grushnajee, on or towards the north by the swoopers passage, on or towards the south by the said Camatcepoora 3rd street.

On the SAME DAY at 5½ P.M.

Lot No. 3.

A vacant piece of Government land or ground, situate at Camatcepoora 3rd street, and containing 33 7-9 square yards' and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue No. 3,666, and bounded as follows: on or towards the east by the property of Vencoo Balloo, on or towards the west by the property of Dayabhoy Treebhowdass, Esq., on or towards the north by the swoopers passage, on or towards the south by the Camatcepoora 3rd treet.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th July 1878.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

MESSRS. M. F. CASH & Co. beg to tender their best thanks to their constituents and the public in general for their support and patronage during the past year. They have now RECEIVED a BATCH of the CHOICEST VERY OLD WINES which can be had on application at the following rates:—

SPARKLING MOSSEL LIOLABLE	per dozen	Rs. 30
LAUBENHEIMER, very old, 1868	„	„ 20
STEINWEIN, do. 1868	„	„ 28
HOCHHEIM, do. 1868	„	„ 25
STEIN FRERE'S very dry Champagne	„	„ 33
GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, quarts	„	„ 44
do. pints	„	„ 24
SHERRY Dry, White Seal, quarts	„	„ 18

M. F. CASH & Co.,
23, Apollo Street.

RHENS NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

THIS GERMAN SPRING near COBLENTZ on the RHINE is celebrated for its MINERAL PROPERTIES, being a sure remedy against diseases so common n tropical countries.

PER BOTTLE 9 ANNAS.

M. F. CASH & Co.,
23, Apollo Street.

ANGLO-INDIAN PARCEL EXPRESS AGENCY.

PARCELS, CASES, &c. can be forwarded to ENGLAND and other places by the cheapest route, on moderate terms; and every attention will be paid to the convenience of the Customers.

M. F. CASH & Co.,
23, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 15th July 1878.

FOR SALE,

GAUTIER FRERE'S CHOICE BRANDIES.

000.....Rs. 24 per doz. | 000 / 00 .....Rs. 30 per doz.
V .... „ 33 „

Liberal discount to large Purchasers.

COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents Bombay, Scinde, and Punjaub.

Elphinstone Circle.
RETAIL AGENT—Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.
Do. do.—Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poidoni.

NOTICES.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery or Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including yce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purcha er and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

THE GREATEST LUXURY
In a hot Climate,
PEARS'
TRANSPARENT
SOAP,

Pure—Fragrant—Durable—The BEST for Toilet—Nursery—Shaving.

Recommended in the Journal of Cutaneous Medicine, by the Editor,

Mr. ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., as "The most refreshing and agreeable balm for the Skin," used by the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES and their Children.

Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere.

ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and estorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fall in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL,
S.S. EUROPEAN, 2,676 TONS,
C. A. SIBTHORPE, COMMANDER,
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 13TH AUGUST.

THIS FINE STEAMER, with capital accommodation for a limited number of passengers, will have despatch as above. The Cabins and Saloon are built on Deck.

FARE (exclusive of Wines and Spirits), Rs. 450.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1878.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p. m., for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the meeting held this day.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 24th July 1878.

THE NERIAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES of STORES to the Company's Mill for 12 months will be received by the Undersigned up 3 p. m. on the 15th day of August next. Printed copies of Schedule and other particulars could be had on applying at the Office on payment of 2 Annas. The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Church Lane, No. 1, Fort, Bombay, July 23, 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 19.).
PERSIAN GULF.
REPORTED SHOAL, N.N.E. OF BAHRAIN.

INFORMATION has been received from Her Majesty's Political Resident at Bushire that the Master of the British Barque Oribe has reported the discovery of a dangerous shoal patch in the Persian Gulf, in latitude 27° 27' N., Longitude 50° 59' E.

The depth obtained on this shoal is not given, nor have any details been received as to how its position was determined.

As the shoal lies in the direct track of vessels, and as the whole of this portion of the Gulf is studded with dangers,—many of them being distinct pinnacles of rock or coral in deep water,—Masters of vessels are cautioned to navigate with great care whilst in this neighbourhood.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 18th July 1878.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Persian Gulf, No. 2827; Indian Ocean, Sheet 2, northern portion, No. 2489; also, Admiralty Persian Gulf Pilot, page 125; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 249.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 20.)
STRAIT OF MALACCA—SALANGORE—MALAY COAST.
ALTERATION OF COLOUR OF LIGHT AT KLANG STRAIT.

THE following information has been received from the Colonial Secretary at Singapore:—

With reference to a notice published in the *Straits Settlements Government Gazette* on the 27th July 1877, relative to the colour of a light on Middle Point, Klang Strait, it is now notified that a PERMANENT BRIGHT LIGHT, instead of a RED LIGHT as stated in the above notice, will be EXHIBITED on the 30th August 1878, in lieu of the temporary light now shewn.

The light will be placed on a frame-work of timber; will be 36 feet above high water, and should be visible through an arc of 75°, or between the bearings of North by West to North-East by East 2 East, from a distance of about 10 nautical miles.

The light is situated on the South-West point of Pulo Lumsaut. Position, Latitude 2° 59' 25" N., Longitude 101° 14' 29" E.

The following directions are published for general information:—Masters of vessels bound to Kiadg, or through the Klang Strait to Salangore River, or towards Penang, should bring the light to bear about North-North-East, and then steer North by East until the passage is open on a bearing of North-East ½ North, which will lead into the fairway about mid-channel.

Shoals extend about a cable's length on each side of the entrance, but the passage being broad and safe, there is no occasion for a steamer to borrow on either shore, except when fairly inside, to avoid the strength of an adverse tide, whilst the lead forms a sure guide to sailing vessels beating through the strait.

The tides during the height of the springs are repaid and somewhat irregular; the flood sets from the northward after the first quarter, the ebb from the South-South-West also after the first quarter. It is high water, full, and change at about 4th.; the rise and fall being from 10 to 12 feet.

[*Bearings are Magnetic and from Seaward. Variation,* 1° 30' *Easterly in* 1878.]

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 18th July 1878.

This Notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts:—North and South Sands, Strait of Malacca, No. 794a; Pulo Penang to Parcolor Hill, No. 793b; Strait of Malacca, Sheet 2, No. 1355; and Indian Ocean, Northern portion, No. 2489; also Indian Marine Survey and Admiralty light lists (1878), and China Sea Directory, Vol. I (1878), page 69.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—SOUTH COAST.

IT is hereby notified that a LIGHT TOWER IS BEING BUILT about two hundred to three hundred Yards within the pitch of a low point [Seal Point] situated one and three quarter miles westward of Cape St. Francs, to be hereafter called "CAPE ST. FRANCIS LIGHTHOUSE."

The Tower is a cylindrical stone structure, ninety-one feet high, with Keeper's Quarters attached at base, and is situated in Latitude 34° 12' 30" South, and Longitude 24° 50' 30" East of Greenwich. It is intended to display a second order Holophotal Revolving White Light, flashing at intervals of twenty seconds, with focal plane one hundred and one and a half feet above the base of the Tower, and one hundred and eighteen feet above the level of high water.

The Light will be visible in clear weather about sixteen and three-quarter sea miles from the deck of a vessel fifteen feet above the sea. It will command the coast uninterruptedly to the westward, but will be cut off to the eastward by Cape St. Francis, on the line N. 53° E. true, or would not be visible from the eastward on a bearing more southerly than S. 53° W. true.

The nearest existing lights are Cape Recif, about forty-five miles to the eastward, and Mossel Bay (Cape St. Blaize), about one hundred and thirty-three miles to the westward.

The Tower will probably be ready for the reception of the Lenticular about January 1879, and the light may probably be exhibited some time between 1st March and 30th April 1878, of which due and precise notice will be given.

JAMES FFORDE,
Chief Inspector of Public Works.

Public Works Office, Cape Town, 17th July 1877.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.—No. 318, 1878.

Office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, 29th April 1878.

WITH reference to the above Notice, it is now hereby further notified that the TOWER is in all respects COMPLETED and ready for the reception of the apparatus; that a fracture having occurred to certain portions of the latter during transport the expected exhibition of the light was unavoidably delayed.

Mariners and others are now informed that the LIGHT WILL almost certainly be EXHIBITED about on and after the 16th June next, 1878, and that the Tower already is a conspicuous available day mark.

JOHN LAING,
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1878.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby notified that LISTS of PERSONS who carry on any TRADE, DEALING, or INDUSTRY in the UNDERMENTIONED STREETS, and who are assessed under the License Act No. III. of 1878, are PASTED upon the WALLS of the POLICE STATIONS named below opposite the names of the Streets. The lists may also be seen at the Collector's Office.

All concerned are required to apply to the Collector for Licenses which will be issued on payment of the fees.

FORT AND COLABA WARD.

Fort Police Station, Hornby Row.
Armenian Lane.
Ash Lane.
Bake House Lane.
Bruce Lane.
Church Lane.
Dean Lane.
Elphinstone Circle.
Forbes Street.
Meadow Street.
Military Square Lane.
Nanabhoy Framjee Street.
Nesbit Lane.
Rampart Row.
Rope Walk Lane.
Rutterfield Street.
Tamarind Lane.
Marine Lane.
Oak Lane.
Rope Walk Row.

MANDVI WARD.

Police Station, Shaik Abdool Rahiman Street.
Bhendy Bazar Street.
Lohar chawl Street.

BHULESHWAR WARD.

Mombadavi Police Station.
Agiary Lane.
Bhuleshwar Street.
Cavel Road.
Colbhatwady 1st Lane.
Do. 2nd do.
Do. 3rd do.
Colbhatwady Lane.
Colbhat Road.
Curwady Street.
Funuswady Lane.
Kalbadavi Road.
Lohar chawl or New Lane.
Nowwady Lane.

MAHIM AND CAMATIPURA WARD.

Police Station, near Two Tanks.
Bhendy Bazar or Parell Road.
Obelisk Road.
Oondria Street.
Shaik Boodin Commandant Street.

S. P. PANDIT,
Assistant Collector of Bombay,

Bombay, Collector's Office, 24th July 1878.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash per doz.		Cash per doz.	
SODA WATER	0	12	AERATED WATER	0	12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„	1 0	POTASH WATER	„	0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„	1 0	LITHIA WATER	„	1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„	1 0	VICHY WATER	„	1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES & SPIRITS.

THE undersigned having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for the sale of Messrs. W. and A. GILBEY'S WINES and SPIRITS, beg to call special attention to the extent to which these have been appreciated in the United Kingdom as shown by the extraordinary demand which has sprung up for them. The sales during 1877 amounted to more than 900,000 dozens, or nearly 18,000 dozens weekly, representing (*vide* Government Returns of Duty Payments) ONE-TWENTIETH PART OF THE ENTIRE WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Each bottle bears W. and A. Gilbey's Seal and Label with full particulars as to quality, age, &c. The purity, quantity and genuineness of every article are guaranteed.

PORTS.	SPARKLING WINES.
SHERRIES.	BRANDIES.
CLARETS.	WHISKEYS, &c.

Particulars may be had on application.

FORBES AND CO.

M. H. MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA MART,
EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
MR. M. H. MAJU,
(LATE PARTNER MESSRS. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. respectfully solicit the Public of Bombay and Out-stations to test the superior quality and excellent flavour of their specially selected Kangra Valley Teas from some of the best plantations.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Canisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congon	0 14	
SUPERFINE BOHEA	0 12	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.

LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANDE MAISON DE NOUVEAUTES.

EAST STREET, POONA.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Poona Branch OPEN for the SEASON, where all their SELECT STOCK is to be seen.

IMPORTANT
TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM WEAK OR DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

HAVE always on hand, a COMPLETE STOCK, the LARGEST IN BOMBAY, of

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES.

Of finest London Manufacture, highly polished and finished, and perfect as regards fit and comfort,

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in stout Gold Frames, Rs. 35, 40, and 50.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in thin Gold Wire Frames, "Hooks," Rs. 25 and 30.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, "Folders," in Gold Frames, Rs. 35.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Silver Frames, Rs. 12 to 18.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Silver Gilt Frames, Rs. 15 to 20.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Steel and Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 12.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Steel, or Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 10.
SINGLE PEBBLE EYE-GLASSES, Rs. 5 to 6.
SINGLE EYE-GLASSES, best glass, Rs. 2.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of SMOKED GLASS and BLUE TINTED EYE PRESERVERS, in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames, Rs. 30, 15, and 5 respectively.

NEW SELF-REGISTERING and ORDINARY FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING GLASSES, &c., at prices varying according to quality.

OUTSTATION ORDERS WILL NOT BE ATTENDED TO IF UNACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a SUB-STOREKEEPER for the Ajmere Section of the Western Rajputana Railway. Applicants are requested to accompany their application with copies, not originals, of testimonials, which will not be returned. None need apply who are not backed either by having already filled a similar post creditably or by evidences of being mechanically trained and having business habits. Apply to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF WESTERN RAJPUTANA RAILWAY, AJMERE.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, an English-built bran new MAIL PHAETON, with conceal step and Lady's back, built to order at Salisbury. Price Rs. 1,300.

A Grey Arab riding HORSE, age 4 years, height 14-1, good paces, and would carry a Lady. Price Rs. 500.

A pair of well-matched Chesnut Arab HORSES, thoroughly broken in single and double harness, age 5 years 6 off, height 14-3½. Price Rs. 1,400.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of ANTOBA NARAYEN NAIK, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

GUNJUBAI, widow of CHINTAMON WITTOBA JOSHY and SAVITRIBAI, wife of NANABHAI ANTOBA ..... Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the APPLICANTS abovenamed as the Executrices appointed according to the tenor of the Will of the said deceased have applied for PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed deceased. ALL PERSONS concerned therein are hereby apprised of the same.—Dated this 24th day of July 1878.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & CONROY,
Applicants' Attornies.

THE LOVER'S LAMP

Is portable, safe, and cleanly; requires no dressing or trimming; can be lighted readily; will burn without attention for eighteen hours; and is the CHEAPEST and BEST NIGHT LIGHT in the world.

With Box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-0; Credit Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

REAL AMERICAN
"SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,
Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1	Rs. 1 12
„ „ ... „ doz. packs	17 0	19 0
„ gilt edged ... „ pack	1 12	2 0
„ „ ... „ doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PRIVATE FAMILY PHYSICIAN required for a NATIVE CHIEF. Apply to A. B. C., Office of this paper.

TO LET, a SMALL BUNGALOW on the Race Course. Apply to F. ROWLAND, Fir Tree Lodge, Bellasis Road.

FOR the best SEWING MACHINES see TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT in the SUPPLEMENT SHEET of The Singer Manufacturing Company.

TELEGRAPH MAPS of the WORLD, corrected up to date, are obtainable at the Government Telegraph Office. Price Re. 1.

FOR SALE, A SEMI-GRAND PIANOFORTE by BROADWOOD & SONS, in good condition. Price Rs. 400. Apply to A. B., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"INITIAL" STATIONERY. In boxes of 50 sheets Notepaper and 50 Envelopes, embossed in 4 colours. Re. 1-8. Post free. MANAGER, Caxton Works, Bombay.

"MANZANILLA."—A Consignment of this PALE, DRY, and WHOLESOME WINE for SALE in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks. Casts when bottled under Rs. 23 per dozen Apply to Godownkeeper, W. Nicol & Co.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by ravellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ICE CREAMS, ICED FRUIT DRINKS Iced Puddings, &c. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHM

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24TH JULY 1878.

THERE is no material alteration to report in any of our Markets, business having again been a good deal interrupted by the weather, which is still very unfavorable for shipping operations. At the usual weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay held to-day no alteration was made in the rates of discount.

The commercial telegrams of yesterday report little change in any of the Home Markets. Consols remain at 95¼. Rentes are slightly easier, being quoted at 114½. Exchange on India at 60 days' sight is still at 1s. 8⅛d. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged.

In the London Produce Markets Coffee is still quoted at 106s. for Mid. Plantation, and 73s. for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon, and 80s. per cwt. for Mysore. The landings during the week amount to 1,300 tons, the deliveries to 800, and the stock is now 22,000 tons. Cocoanut Oil is quoted at £41-10s. for Ceylon, and £56 per ton for Cochin. The tone of the Linseed Market is firm, and Rapeseed quieter, with no change in prices.

In the Manchester Market prices for goods are quoted precisely the same as on Friday last. In Liverpool the Cotton Market is firm without any alteration in rates on the spot. "To arrive," Good Fair New Dhollera with a Fully Fair clause, July-August shipment, via Canal, is quoted at 5 7-16d. per lb. The auctions of East India Wool opened dull yesterday; the quantity to be offered for sale amounts to 20,000 bales.

Bar Silver has declined to 52⅛d. per oz. There is no change in the quotation from Paris in the rate of exchange on London.

The New York telegrams of yesterday still quote Mid. Uplands at 11½ cents, per lb. Futures have declined to 11½ cents. The receipt of Cotton at the U. S. Ports up to date, now compare with the two previous seasons as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Four days' receipts.....	3,000	1,400	3,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	4,210,000	3,931,400	4,084,300

In STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day rates have again been very irregular, and very little has been done pending the announcement of the result of the sale of Council Drafts in London. The feeling throughout, however, has been weaker, and sales were made in the morning of House Paper at 1-16th below yesterday's rates; but at the close both sellers and buyers have virtually withdrawn from the Market. The rate at which last week's allotment of Council Drafts was made was so much higher than was generally anticipated, that it is possible this week's may again be sold at a price above general expectations; these, however, so far as we can learn are in favor of an allotment at 1-8 to 1-8⅝ per Rupee. In Calcutta the Market is in much the same position as it is here, and rates are very irregular, as the Banks, as a rule, are quoting 1-8⅝ for 6 months' sight paper, whilst one is a seller at 1-8⅝. The latest telegrams from Hongkong quote sterling half per cent. lower.

Our closing quotations which are more or less nominal are.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 3-32d. per Rupee.		
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 7-16d.	„	
Credits, 4 „ „	1s. 8⅝d.	„	
Documents, 3 „ „	1s. 8 15-32d	„	
France 3 „ „	214¾	„	

In Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100⅛ and 99⅛ for demand, and 60 days' sight paper.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak with sellers of Four-per-cents. at Rs. 96¾. At the close there is a rather stronger feeling with buyers at Rs. 96¾, but nosellers under Rs. 97. Fours-and-a-half are nominally worth Rs. 97⅛, but no transactions are reported, and Fives-and-a-half at Rs. 104¾. The new Four-and-a-half per cent. Loan has declined to Rs. 102¼.

In the SHARE MARKET to-day there has not been much doing. Bank of Bombays have advanced to Rs. 748½ per share. Other Bank shares are unchanged, as also are those of Land and Press Companies. In Spinning and Weaving Companies a decline of Rs. 10 per share has taken place in Bombay United, Rs. 5 in Colaba, Rs. 10 in Dhurumseys, Rs. 10 in Mandvie, and Rs. 5 in Nursey. Coorlas are Rs. 5 per share dearer, and also Great Easterns.

COTTON continues quiet but steady at our quotations.

Good Oomrawuttee	Rs. 209	per candy.	
F. G. F. do.	„ 204	„	
G. F. do	„ 197	„	
F. G. F. Sawginned Dharwar	„ 203	„	
G. F. Compta.....	„ 191	„	
G. F. Dholleras	„ 198	„	

SEEDS are unchanged in every respect. Stocks of both Linseed and Guzerat Rapeseed are very light. Values are unchanged at Rs. 6-13 per cwt. for the former and Rs. 7-14 to Rs. 8 for the latter.

WHEAT is still firmly held, and notwithstanding the favorable crop prospects, prices are unchanged.

FREIGHTS are weak at £1 per ton for Liverpool via Canal, and 16s. 3d. and 11s. 3d. per ton for Iron and Wooden vessels viâ Cape.

COALS are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	10 p. c	137
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c	705 xd.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. c	748½
Bank of Madras	60,000	37	all	10 do.	675
Nationa. Bank of India.	87,32[illegible]	£25	£12-10	6 do.	111

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New) ..	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	820
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s	107
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	18 p.s.	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,200
Abert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	980
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	615
Bellary	178	1,000	all	60	670
Bezar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s	435
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	125
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	76
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	500
Colaba Press Co	600	1,250	all	50 do	500
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	18 do	220
East India Press Co..	333	1,000	all	100 do	980
Fort Press Co	50	5,500	250	50 do	1,250
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	57 p.s.	375 xd.
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	345
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	400	250	all	25 do	350
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	495
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	850

*Per Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	606	2,000	1,700	..	925
Alexandre S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	1,060
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,160
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	55 p. r.	2,000
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	94
Bhownaggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,400
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,060
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	235
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	77½
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	500	1,000	all	25 p.s*	790
Chorla S. and W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,020
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	660
Dharumsey Spinning.....	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	895
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,260
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,185
Hindustan S. & W. Co...	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	1,015
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Jawra Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	930
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	30 p.s*	915
K. Muccoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	900
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,360
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	59
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	365
Mazagon Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,340
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,270
Mazgon S. and W. Co...	2,000	5,000	..	..	275
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	945
Nursid S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	650
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	850
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	350
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10 p.s*	775
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s.	865
Soondercbas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	850
Do do, ½ Shares.	600	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Shobspore S. and W. Co.	600	1,000	all	..	900
Soorla Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	775

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218: 2·0	p. c.	295
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	130-14·0	do.	96
Ditto ...	..	£20	65· 7 3	do.	72
Ditto ...	..	£20	31·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	190·2·1[illegible]	do.	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½ p.s.	1,900
Bombay Gas Company....	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	88
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p.s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	26 p. s.	320
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	50
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Treacher and Co....	1,200	500	all	62½ p.s.	615
Vegas Patent Slip Co.	2,00.	250	all	6 p. ct	30

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 20th July 1878.
Open, 644 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	40,218	0	0
Merchandize	25,436	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Telegraph.....	397	0	0
Total Rs...	66,551	0	0

Corresponding week in June 1877.
Open 644 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	37,495	0	0
Merchandize	32,761	0	0
Other Receipts	400	0	0
Telegraph.....	643	0	0
Total Rs....	71,299	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	4,748	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BRITISH SHIP HENRY BALCKOW, 400 tons, Commander Crowden, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE BRITISH S.S. MAHRATTA, 505 tons, Commander Britten, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr. Simon, Miss Bailey, a lady, and 17 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, 1,139 tons, Captain C. Fraser, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst. from Aden and Suez brought the following cargo:—5 bales twist, 106 packages sulphate of copper, 12 packages ginger ale, 20 packages paint, 97 packages pellitory, 1 package glassware, 1 package earthen ware, 2 cases boots, 61 packages beads, 4 packages specie, 17 packages ivory, 6 packages wax and many other packages of merchandise.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
24	Bolton Abbey	Gloves	Manilla.
	Mahratta (s)	Britten	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Henry Balckow(s)...	Crowden	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Geelong, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Chins, to China, &c.
Steamer India, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee,
Steamer Vingoria, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
19	Bokhara (s).....	Anderson	Southampton, June 13.
	Colaba (s).....	Henderson ...	Galle, July 13.
	Ganeshah.....	Couche	Galle, July 15.
20	Cuanda(s).....	Day	Bombay, June 29.

DEPARTURES.

July 19.—Steamers Moray, Arratoon Apcar and Duke of Lancaster. Barque Francoina Calle.
July 20.—Steamers Ethiopia and Pressnitz. Ship City of Madrad.

PASSENGERS.

Per Bokhara.—Dr C Chapman, Mr W Hall, Dr Rivers, Mr and Mrs J Rowbotham, Mr. T Cowie and Mrs Hall.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
21	Chinsura (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Oriental (s)	.....	Negapatam.
	Morkara (s)	.....	Calcutta.
22	Pachuuba (s)	.....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
22	Serteaux	.....	Valparaiso.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
14	Joseph a Ropes A, barque, Snow, from Zanzibar.		
25	Kwang Tung I G, ss, Edward, from Gardafui.		
28	Wild Swan H M, ss, Baker, from Gardafui.		
July. 1	Godavery, ss, Bayon, from Mauritius.		
7	Burmah, ss, Hay from Zanzibar.		
10	Holland, ss, Adriani, from Foochow.		
10	Cathay, ss, Dundas, from London.		
10	Dorunda, ss, Templeton, from London.		
10	Arabia, ss, Serra, from Genova.		
11	Glamorgan, ss, Buck, from London.		
11	Helios, ss, Smith, from Moulmein.		
12	Statesman, ss, Hughes, from Calcutta.		
12	Djemnah, ss, Monge, from Marseilles.		
13	Assiria, ss, Bozoni, from Bombay.		
13	Principe D Carlos B T S, Metzer, from Lisbon.		
13	Ganges, ss, Parish, from Rangoon.		
13	Thibet, ss, Torbock, from Shanghai.		
13	Timor, ss, Ranton, from New port.		
14	Cadiz, ss, Echetri, from Manilla.		
14	Aurrera, ss, Auritia, from Liverpool.		
14	Sumatra, ss, Anderson, from Bombay.		
14	Drenthe, ss, Jensen, from Batavia.		
15	Sully, ss, Lebouchier, from Zanzibar.		
15	City of Carthage, ss, Barnet, from Calcutta.		
15	Prince Hendrick, ss, Hissink, from Batavia.		
15	Fernwood, ss, Steel, from Cardiff.		
16	Hallamshire, ss, Sanderson, from Bussorah.		

DEPARTURES.

10	Holland, ss, Adriani, to London.		
10	Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Bombay.		
10	Dorunda, ss, Templeton, to Calcutta.		
10	Arabia, ss, Serra, to Bombay.		
11	Glamorgan, ss, Buck, to China.		
11	Helios, ss, Smith, to Malta F O.		
12	Statesman, ss, Hughes, to Liverpool.		
13	Burmah, ss, Hay, to Zanzibar.		
13	Djemnah, ss, Monge, to Shanghai.		
13	Assiria, ss, Bozoni, to Genova.		
13	Ganges, ss, Parish, to Rangoon.		
13	Thibet, ss, Torbock, to London.		
14	Timor, ss, Ranton, to Bombay.		
14	Cadiz, ss, Echetri, to Manilla.		
14	Aurrera, ss, Auritia, to Manilla.		
14	Sumatra, ss, Anderson, to Venice.		
15	Drenthe, ss, Jensen, to Rotterdam.		
15	Sully, ss, Lebouchier, to Marseilles.		
15	City of Carthage, ss, Barnet, to London.		
15	Prince Hendrick, Hissink, to Amsterdam.		
16	Hallamshire, ss, Sanderson, to London.		

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Joseph a Ropes A barque, Snow, from Zanzibar.
Kwing Tung I G, ss, Edward, from Gardafui.
Wild Swan H M, ss, Baker, from Gardafui.
Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
Principal D Carlos B T S, Metzer, from Lisbon.
Fernwood, ss, Steel, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—6 cases cotton thread, Abdoolally Shaikadom.

FROM LONDON.

Henry Balckow s—55 cases brandy and 105 cases, claret George Lockhart and Co; 20 casks glassware, Salim Mahomed Fazal.
Branksome Hall s—4 cases ball thread, The Agra Bank.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—30 cases brandy, Puchajee Framjee and Co; 80 cases brandy, Sorabjee Hormusjee Battlewala.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—12 cases brandy, The Chartered Bank of I A and China; 25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—1 bundle carpets, Hormusjee Cowasjee; 2,600 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 110 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Pursotum and Co; 60 bales cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadass; 100 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Pallonjee Cama; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Flton H Moore and Co 100; bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 511 cwts sandalwood chips, Rogers and Co.
Cathay—103 cwts coffee, Govindjee Madhowjee; 90 cwts D horns, Goolamhoosein Mooljee; 4 cases honey, Forbes and Co; 25 cwts m-o'-p shells, Mohomed Coorjee; 181 cwts m-o'-p shells, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 11 cwts m-o'-p shells, Merally Dama; 6 cwts E teeth, Abdoolrehman Khaemahamed; 67 cwts B horns, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 3 packages carpets, Grindlay, Grosm and Co; 4 bales carpets, Ommanney Sands and Co; 166 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten; 11 bales skins, and 1 bale hides, Ebram Currim; 3 bales hides and 1 bale skins, Esmail Russool; 9½ cwts E teeth, Abdoolreman Ahmed; 7 bales carpets and 12 cases Indian curiosities, Wallace and Co; 90 bales skins and 1½ cwts coffee, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 24 cwt cowrie, C Hucombhoy 120 cwt cloves, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 2½ cwts ivory, M Hurrishunker; 2½ cwt. cloves and 24 cwt. mothers-o'-pearl shell's Mahomed Allana; 10 50 cwts sunnecood, Oodeychujee Nathoo 22 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; in 339 cwt, rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 1¼ cwt fishmaws, M Munjee; 33 bales hides, H Comers, 105 cwt, turmeric, B Purshotum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—190 bales wool, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 115½ cwts coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Arabia s—10 rolls coir matting, Spitteler and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ava s—100 bales cotton, W LeGoyt and Co.

HIGH COURT—JULY. 25.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]
At 12-30

LONG CAUSES.

94-78—Prescot and W—Alphonse Renand vs Premjee Shewjee and another—Remington, H and C.
95-78—Prescot and W—Alphonse Renand vs Oomedram Doolubram—Remington, H and C.
782-77—Shapoorjee and S—Jethibai vs Dayal Bhimjee—Bhaishunker N.
158-73—Hearn C and L—Cassibai vs Tribhowandass Ruttonjee—Bhaishunker N.
159-78—Hearn C and L—Cassibai vs Lodkorebai widow—Bhaishunker N,
161-78—Lynch and T—Jaitha Harridass vs Vurdman Poonsey—Rimington H and C.
756-77—Shapoorjee and T—Curvetjee Rustomjee Cama and other vs Kessowjee Jadhowjee.

[Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]
At 12-30.

LONG CAUSES.

668-77—Balkrishna and B—Rudhabai vs Bal Bappoo and others—Crawford and B—In person.—Part heard.
646-77—Rimington, H and C—Khimjee Jairam vs Bachoobai and another—Ardaseer and H.
160-78—Prescot and Winter—Sallaybai &c, vs The British I S Navigation C—Fletcher and S.

[Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]
At 12-30.

SHORT CAUSES.

323-78—Ardesir and H—Peermahamed A and another vs Hajee Moya bin Mahomed H.
For Counsel's reply.
822-69—Macfarlane and G—Esna bin Khulifa and others vs Haj Mahomed Cassim—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.

LONG CASES STANDING.

77-78—Bhaishunker N—Nurrotamdas Baposa vs Dewcorebai—Macfarlane and G.—Part heard.
230-78—M M Munshi—Korserjee Jaitha and another vs Heerjee Ookerda and others—Rimington, H and C.
199-78—Macfarlane and G—Shaik Tyeb Mahomed Ally vs Memon Ebhaimji Osman—Bhaishunker N.
381-77—Do—Do—Dewoobai vs Janabai and others—In person
269-78—Khunderao M—Pandoo Arjoon J and another vs Kumlajee Dadoo—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 21.

Maule, Major, R A, on leave, from Deesa.

July 23rd.

Tuthill, Surg, on duty, from Deolalee.

July 24th.

Nangle, Capt, 15th Regt, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Harman, Capt, 2nd Queen's, on sick leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.

July 23rd.

Mayder, Capt, 13th Bombay N I, on duty, from Malligaum.
Maule, Major, R A, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Poona, 24th July 1878.

The following orders are confirmed:
6th Regt, Regimental Order, dated July 15, appointing Major J. Gaisford, president of the Committee Paymastership, vice Capt C V Oliver relieved.
29th N I Regimental Order, dated June 25, directing Lieut F C Welch, Adjutant, to perform temporarily the duties of Quarter-Master in addition to his own.
27th N I Regimental Order, dated July 12, directing Major A Hogg, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in command, Lieut. T. H MacKenzie, Adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, Lieut. A L Simpkin, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his own duties. These appointments are made in succession to Lieut Col A P Davis, offic command.
The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—
Major J Wakefield, 83rd Foot, to remain in England pending decision as to his retiring on half pay.
Col C F Palin, 11th Regt N I, from May 7 to Oct 12, on private affairs, in India.
Major J Barrs, 15th N I, for 30 days, to Poona, on medical certificate.
Lieut. Harrison, Staff Corps, has completed a course of instruction in musketry, and has been awarded a first class certificate.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 20.)

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to nominate F. M. Batten, Esq, Commissioner of Inland Customs, N W Provinces, and a Member of the Famine Commission, also Sayyad Ahmed Khan, Bahadur, C S I, of Aligarh, to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.
The services of Mr W H Green, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The services of Mr C A Soppitt, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Mukerguncg, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The services of Captain W V Ellis, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 26th N I, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for appointment as officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Ambala, in addition to his regimental duties.
The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr D G Barkley, C S, Barrister-at-law, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during the absence on leave of Mr J W Smyth, C S, or until further orders.
The services of the Rev J W Adams, B A, Officiating Chaplain of Jubbulpore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N W Provinces and Oudh.
The Rev A W R Quinlan, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Senior Chaplain.
The services of Lieut G W Martin, R O, Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd grade in the Survey Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Financial Department.
The following extract from Brigade orders issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 20th June, is confirmed:—Lieut N F F Chamberlain, Squadron Officer 2nd Regiment to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander in addition to his other duties.
Consequent on the departure to Europe on furlough of Major E F H Armstrong, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, the following temporary promotions are made in the Mysore Commission. Captain E F Maltby, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner 3rd Class, vice Major Armstrong. Major C S Blair, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class. Captain J S F Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class.
Privilege leave for two months from 1st August is granted to Mr W Waterfield, C S, Officiating Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.
Surgeon F F Ed's, M D C S, is appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta Mint.
Mr E R Douglas is appointed to be Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps: Lieut Barrow, 89th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer 19th N I, now Wing Officer 7th N I.
Lieut-Colonel J W Osborne, C B, Madras Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 2nd April 1877.
Lieut Meade, 89th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Squadron Officer 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, on probation, vice Captain R A Girchrist, officiating as Squadron Commander, 3rd Cavalry.
The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—Granting Lieut W J B Bird, Squadron Officer, 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, leave of absence to Bombay for three months from the 1st September, or date of departure, for the purpose of studying the native language.
The services of Lieut W Wallstedt, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 24th N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.
The services of Lieut H W Chippindall, R E, are placed at the disposal of the F W Department.
The services of Lieut S E Childers, R E, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the P W Department.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut G Wilson, R N, Acting 1st grade officer of the I G S Tenasserim, is appointed Acting Commander of the I G S Hugh Rose, as a temporary arrangement, vice Sub Lieut A Gwyn, R N, on leave to Europe on medical certificate.
The following officers are transferred, in their respective capacities, to the I G S Hugh Rose, on her being commissioned:—Sub-Lieutenant A Gwyn, R N, Commander of the I G S Ava (on return). Mr J O R Finny, 2nd grade officer of the Clarewitch. Mr W Aves, 3rd grade officer of the I G S Ava. Mr E J Beaumont, 4th grade officer of the I G S Koel. Mr J Faithfull, 2nd class Engineer of the I G S Semiramis.
The services of Mr J A Murray, 1st class Engineer, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following changes are ordered in the Western System of State Railways during the absence of Mr M Rayne, temporary Chief Engineer, Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley State Railway, on privilege leave, or until further orders:—
Mr R T Mallet, Superintending Engineer, to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley State Railway.
Mr R O Graham, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade, vice Mallet.
Captain T B B Savi, R E, Manager, Punjab Northern State Railway, open line, to be Manager Indus Valley State Railway, open line.
Captain W Sedgwick, R E, Executive Engineer, and temporary Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, to officiate as Manager of the Punjab Northern State Railway, open line.
Mr J Robinson, Assistant Engineer, Military Works Branch, temporarily employed under the Government of Bengal, is transferred to the N W Provinces and Oudh Provincial Establishment.
Mr H Buchan is re-appointed to the P W Department as a temporary Accountant, 3rd grade, and posted to Madras for employment on Famine Accounts.
Captain J A Little, Executive Engineer, Rangoon and Irrawady Valley State Railway, is transferred temporarily to the N W Provinces and Oudh, Provincial.
Mr I S Hubbard, Assistant Examiner, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Guarantee and Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, open line, Indus valley State Railway.
The service of Mr R H Heenan, Executive Engineer, being no longer required by the Bahawalpur State, he is posted, as a temporary arrangement, to the Western System of State Railways.
Mr J W Wilson, Accountant, 3rd grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is temporarily promoted to 2nd grade.
Honorary Lieut and Deputy Assistant Commissary M Gaynor, Supervisor, 1st grade, Mysore, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.
In P W Department Notification, dated 8th July, appointing Mr W F Hamilton a probationary Accountant, 3rd grade, for "Punjab Northern State Railway," read "Indus Valley State Railway."

PRIZES FOR SKILL AT ARMS.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the provisions of Clause 117, War Office Army Circular, dated 1st August 1877 (Prizes for skill at arms, Royal Artillery), and together with the modifications contained in Royal Artillery Regimental Order No 93, New Series, dated Horse Guards, War Office, 1st March 1878, paragraph 3, are, so far as they apply, deemed applicable to the Royal Artillery in India. Prizes will be issued on or after the 1st April in each year, commencing with the 1st April 1879, for the competition of the preceding cold season.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, July 18.)

Surgeon W N Keefer, 20th Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Peshawar, in addition to his other duties.
Surgeon A McGregor, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Dera Ismail Khan, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Jail at that station.
Mr E B Bellasis, Assistant Engineer is allowed special leave to study the native languages for three months.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 17.)

Mr A T Maclean to be a District and Sessions Judge of the 1st Grade, Mr Maclean will continue to be employed under the Government of India, in the Home Department, until further orders.
Mr L B B King, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to be a District and Sessions Judge of the Second Grade.
Mr G Toynbee to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade.
Mr A Forbes, Assistant Magistrate and Collector 24-Perguunahs, to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade.
Mr D W M Testro, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade.
Mr Bolst, District Superintendent of Police, Rungpore, is transferred to Mozufferpore.
Lieut Colonel W Gordon, District Superintendent of Police, is posted to Bhaugulpore.
Major W W Hume, District Superintendent of Police, Bhaugulpore, is transferred to Bogra.
Mr. G M M Riddale, District superintendent of Police is posted to Runapore.
Surgeon Major R Harvey, Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, to act as Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Superintendent-General of Vacation.
Major-General J E T Nicholls, R E, Chief Engineer and Secretary in the P. W Department, privilege leave for three months.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HILL—TANNER—July 4th, at Trinity Church, Tulse Hill, Surrey, England, Ernest George Hill, Esq., of Sydenham, to Regina Constance (Nina), eldest daughter of John Tanner, Esq., late of Bombay.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CAMA—July 24th, at her residence in the Fort, Cowasjee Patell Street, the wife of E. P. Cama, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KNOX—July 1st, at Allahabad, the wife of G E. Knox, Esq, C. S., of a son.
WETHERILL—July 18th, at Calcutta, Mrs. J. E. Wetherill, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DUNSFORD—K

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEBATE ON MR. GLADSTONE'S MOTION AGAINST THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Last night, in the House of Commons, Mr Gladstone's motion came on against the Vernacular Press Act.

Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Fawcett, and Sir Henry James all spoke in strong terms of condemnation of the secret determination of the Indian Government to pass the measure precipitately, and the suddenness with which it was imposed on the country. Mr. Gladstone said that Lord Salisbury's hand had been forced, and he condemned the distinction that had been made in the Act between the English and Native Press. [illegible]. Smollett expressed a wish that all the English Press had been included with the Native in the restraints which had been imposed upon the latter.

Sir Stafford Northcote and the Hon. E. Stanhope denied that there had been any haste in devising the measure; at the same time they regretted the necessity that existed for the Act, but hoped it would soon end. The motion, Sir Stafford Northcote said, was calculated to weaken the Executive in India.

The division was almost a party one. 208 voted against the motion, 152 for it.

PROMOTION.

Major Schmidt of the 109th Regiment, is promoted to Lieut-Colonel.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

LONDON, JULY 24.

Lord Salisbury has been created a Knight of the Order of the Garter.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone brought forward his motion on the Vernacular Press Act. He condemned the precipitation and secrecy with which the Act had been passed in the Indian Council, denied that the Native Indian Press were disloyal in their writings, and disclaimed any intention of appealing to the British Government to the discredit of the Government of India; the resolution was therefore of the mildest, and its rejection would imply approval of the measures taken by the Government of India.

Sir George Campbell regretted the mildness of the resolution, and Mr. Smollett expressed regret that the whole of the Indian Press were not equally restrained.

Sir Stafford Northcote said, the motion was unwise and would weaken the influence of the Government of India, but that nevertheless they would be requested to furnish regular reports. Mr. Gladstone rejected this assurance because, he said, the reports would be three years old.

The motion was eventually negatived by 208 against 152 votes.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, JULY 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Agra, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 24.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Hindostan, with the outward English Mails of the 12th inst., left here for Bombay this morning at 10 a.m.

LONDON, JULY 23, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5¼
The Manchester Market has been unchanged.	
12 lbs. Shirtings	6·0
20 lbs. do.	7 1¼
30s. Mule Twist	0 9½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 8½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. do.	80½
5½ per cent. do.	88
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	114½
Bar Silver	52⅝

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

JULY 23, 10 A. M.

The barometer is falling over the whole of India except Ceylon, the Punjaub, and the western districts of the N. W. Provinces, where it is steady. A slight barometeric depression has advanced during the last 24 hours from the Bay of Bengal to the coast of Ganjam and Orissa. Heavy rain has fallen on the southern quadrant of this coast. Fifty-six-tenths were registered at Vizagapatam to-day and forty-six at Masulipatam. The rain at stations on the northern quadrant is less in amount. One inch fell at Saugor island, nine-tenths at Kuttack and Chitterpore. Fair rain has fallen in Western India and the Deccan. The heavier falls are forty-one-tenths at Bombay, seven-tenths at Gudapah, thirteen-tenths at Hyderabad and Surat, six-tenths at Jubbulpore and Bangalore. Very slight showers are reported from the eastern stations of the N.-W. Provinces, but the sky there is generally overcast and the weather is threatening. Thirty-seven-tenths fell at Akyab during the day.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 24.

CANNANORE, 5-30 p.m.—Weather rainy, wind SW; thermometer max. 80; min. 72; W. B. 77; barometer 29·74. Fall of rain 2 inches 10 cents.

DARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast with partial showers; wind SSW; thermometer 81·8; barometer 29·796. Fall of rain 2 inches 5 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.W.W. Fall of rain 1 inch 75 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3·36 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W.; thermometer 93; barometer 89·80.

VINGORLA, 5-42 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind SW. moderate; thermometer 84. Fall of rain 2 inches 93 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	56 29	64 62	64 32
July 24 Wednesday	.....	2 60	3 13
23 Tuesday	5 05	.....	.....
Total	61 34	67 22	67 45
Fall up to 24th July 1877	.....	34 38	37 76
" " 23rd " "	42 92	.....	.....

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(By Telegraph.)

RAJKOTE, July 24.—The total rain at this station up to date is 13 inches, and the weather continues wet.

(From our own correspondent.)

BROACH, July 23.—Yesterday evening it began raining and continued till six o'cock this morning. It rained very steadily, and about three inches must have fallen during the interval. In all we have had about 18 inches. The river has risen a little.

ON Sunday last heavy rain fell between Sattara and Katrie Ghaut.

MADRAS, Monday.—The weather has been rather monsoonish since Saturday evening. The rain has fallen slowly and steadily, off and on; but the amount gauged is not remarkable. On Thursday we had 0·02 inch, Friday 0·52, Saturday 0·21, and Sunday 0·07. To-day it has been showery since dawn, and perhaps half-an-inch has fallen. The outlook is still very rainy in every direction.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 3-32d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 7/16	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 8¾d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 8 15-32d.	"
France 3 "	214¾	"

WE understand that Mr. Barnett, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, is going to England on leave for a few months, probably by the mail of the 2nd of August, and that Mr. Wilson Bell, Chief Engineer, will act as Agent during his absence.

THE Polo match has had to be postponed till Friday, and can be played then only in the event of the weather in the interval proving tolerably fair, and allowing the ground to recover from its present extremely soft condition.

IN addition to the invalids who have been sent back to India in the Bangalore from Malta, we learn that 450 dhooly-bearers are also returning by the same steamer, as it is now obvious their services will not be required in Europe.

A CABUL news letter reports that the Chinese authorities sent an Agent to the Russian Governor General asking him to send back to Kashgar the family of the late Yakub Beg who were in refuge in Farghana. The Russians would not consent to this, but removed the said family to Tashkand.

THE recent issue of improved weapons to the British Cavalry is to be followed up by a similar measure in this country. Breech-loaders, in the place of muzzle-loaders, are to be given to all the Native Cavalry immediately.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces all the powers conferred by Act XX. of 1865 and Act XXIX. of 1865 on the Governor-General in Council as the Local Government of the territories under the administration of the said Chief Commissioner.

THE *Pioneer*:—Mr. T. T. Cooper's murderer still remains unhanged, or was, at any rate, among the living less than a week ago. Mr. Shaw, the Resident at Mandalay, is said to make it in some sense a point of honour not to remove the culprit from Bhamo to British territory for execution—the professed scruples of the Burmese Government against taking life being so palpably insincere. It seems a case in which Mr. Shaw might very properly run the man up where he is, and argue the point with the Ava people afterwards. Few here would blame him. Possibly, least of all his masters.

THE *Pioneer*—It is said that Mr. Robert Knight has memorialized the Secretary of State, claiming compensation for injury done him by Government in respect of his translation from the field of journalism in Bombay to the Bengal Secretariat, and subsequent dismissal therefrom. Mr. Knight's memorial has already been before the India Office, and is now in process of being re-forwarded from India through "the proper channel."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*—There can be no doubt that the reduction of the pay of all ranks in the batteries of Artillery which form a part of the Indian Expeditionary Force, to English rates, is severely felt by both officers and men. We cannot be surprised that some dissatisfaction should be felt at the invidious comparison which is forced into view when British soldiers, engaged in precisely the same duty as their native comrades, are seen to suffer loss on account of the very circumstances which confer advantages on other and auxiliary troops by their side. It would, we think, have been easy to have avoided the difficulty by considering the whole Contingent together, as on the Indian establishment, while the special service lasted. The doing so would have obviated any complaints on the part of the ordinary British garrison, for the duty of their more fortunate comrades would have been regarded as special, and the extra pay of the Contingent a mere lucky accident, like lighting upon prize money, or other booty: whereas now, the British gunner, side by side with the Indian sepoy, sees the latter petted and praised and made much of, while he, the better and more useful soldier, has his pay cut for no fault of his own. It is not so much a question of legality or even equity as it is of tact and liberality; and it seems to us, on the ground, a mistake which may lead to unpleasant future complications. If the experiment be ever repeated, and, as is probable, enlarged, this point must be seriously considered.

THE Madras Government have furnished the Supreme Government with the list of the military officers and others who distinguished themselves during the recent famine campaign, with a view to an official expression of thanks being published. A contemporary says that "these thanks would, perhaps, have seemed more graceful if given a little earlier. We believe, however, that in some cases—cases, for instance, in which men have broken down and gone home sick—certain recommendations have been made to the Financial Department, which are still under discussion, and the result of which may serve to emphasize the publication referred to."

THE *Statesman*—A just, wise, and magnanimous Government will rarely have any secrets at all in its administration. Whatever will not bear publication will almost always be found to be something wrong; and entirely committed as we are in India to the personal integrity of those who rule us, we cannot too earnestly beg them to have no secrets from us, as well for their own sake as for ours.

A correspondent of the *Times* sends the following interesting note from Aleppo:—The line of country commanding the northern approaches to Herat has been for the first time surveyed by a British officer—Captain Butler, of the 9th Regiment. The Tekeh and Akhal tribes of Turkestan, with whom he has passed several months, occupy the valleys supplying that great fortress with provisions and water, and the mountain ranges acting as a bulwark against the advance of an army from the north threatening Afghanistan and British India. Those valleys and mountains have been hitherto a blank in our maps; but, thanks to this dashing, adventurous expedition of Captain Butler, whose indefatigable perseverance amid frequent dangers, privations, and sicknesses has never flagged, we shall now be possessed of *data* on which to settle the vexed question of the security of our India frontier, and to facilitate measures for its defence if ever attacked. The collection of such valuable additions to geographical and political knowledge has taken a year of arduous labour, the results of which will doubtless be most justly appreciated in England, and it is not too much to expect that the return of Captain Butler will be hailed with that universal applause which has of late welcomed home the pioneers of exploration in other regions. Among the results will be found the discovery of the source of the river Attreck, which has been found far away from where it was supposed to be, and a careful survey of a gorge, as yet ignored, leading northward from the Kuren-Dagh range, and practicable for artillery.

OWING to some statements that appeared in the papers—the *Behar Herald*, quoted in the correspondence columns of the *Englishman* of March 1st 1878, and the *Indian Tribune* of 23rd February 1878—the attention of the Police was called to the movements of some Foreign travelling merchants in Behar alleged to be of suspicious appearance and habits, and to be selling cloth, &c., on the credit system without making enquiry whether their customers were men of substance or not. It was alleged at the time that the appearance of these merchants had caused a considerable sensation in the districts visited by them. The full enquiries of the Police have, however, elicited the fact that most of the merchants referred to were Gujaratis, men of good character and well known in Gujarat—and that their transactions were of a perfectly *bona fide* nature. The Mogul merchants who appeared in Mozufferpore are found to be accredited Kohaja Agents of three or four of the leading firms of Delhi, with which they have transacted business for seven or eight years. They are also residents of Guzarat, and a community of pedlers or small traders well known in those parts of the country. They have lately extended their operations to the North-Western provinces and to Bengal where they were formerly unknown. They appear to work in a body consisting of five or six men, one of whom acts as Jemadar or head man and keeps the accounts. Their system is to sell on credit to the cultivators, and recover their dues when the crops are cut. They are said to remain out till April, when they return and settle their accounts with the firms from which they have received advances. The chief objection to their method of doing business is, that they are fond of using the word "Sarkari" in disposing of their cloth—it is presumed with the intention of facilitating the subsequent realisation of the price. As regards the two merchants referred to in the *Indian Tribune*, the one a Russian, and the other a Roumanian, it appears that they visited Jamalpur and other places to dispose of various articles such as artificial flowers, perfumes, &c. The Roumanian is known by the name of Mr. Pack, and has been living at Dinapore and other places for years.

THE *Gaulois* asserts that the German Government has purchased from Morocco the port, town, and table-land of Adjeroud, on the Mediterranean, near the Algerian frontier.

Vanity Fair says:—By the death of the Right Hon. Sir Henry C. Montgomery the Civil Service of India has lost one of its brightest ornaments. For eighteen years in the Indian Council Sir Henry unheld with singular energy and ability the interests of the minor Presidency, Madras, with which he had been personally connected for upwards of thirty years, against the intrigues and cabals of Calcutta cliques. He was universally respected by all who came in contact with him for his urbanity and fair dealing; and he was a strenuous opponent of that hasty and crude legislation with which India has been afflicted in recent years to the detriment of its finances and its administration. His clean-cut handsomh features, reminding one as they did of the grand old Wellesley type, will be missed by a very large section of the Anglo-Indian community.

THE authorities (says *Truth*) have, at last, decided to increase the number of subaltern in each regiment by four. How much this addition to their strength was needed is only known to those many over-worked officers to whom "leave" was but an empty word, and who had to perform not only their own duties, but those of two or three other men as well. This augmentation will, however, evidently make promotion to the rank of captain even slower than it has been hitherto. We have brevet-majors and brevet-lieut.-colonels in shoals; why should we not have brevet-captains as well? Or, better still, why not increase the number of captains? In every regiment the senior lieutenant, and generally one or two others as well, are always in charge of some company whose captain is absent on duty, sick, on leave, or on the staff. Why should these officers have to do extra work, and incur much extra responsibility, without any reward or compensation whatsoever?

THE *World*.—It is too bad! In order that our Foreign Office should be secret we maintain a staff of expensive clerks, to whom great prospects of promotion are opened, although there is only hard work for about one in six of their number. The official excuse has always been that the duties of the department were of so confidential a character that even the manual work must be done by gentlemen whose social position is a guarantee of their integrity. But the recent prosecution brings to light the singular fact that one of the few really important documents was committed to the discretion of a copying clerk hired at the rate of tenpence an hour! Is it not a fact that, on the Continent, it is the practice never to hand *all* of an important document to be copied by any one clerk? The sheets are distributed among several clerks, who have no communication with each other. In order, therefore, to obtain a full copy it would be necessary to bribe half a dozen clerks or more; a proceeding evidently very unlikely to be successful.

THE Treasury solicitors (says *Truth*) are convinced that Marvin is not the only person who received money in respect of Foreign Office intelligence. They are on the track of a certain person who has a far higher salary than 10d. per hour. If the Treasury solicitors are right in their surmise, I trust that there will be no shirking of a disagreeable duty; all facts in connection with this matter which have come to the knowledge of the Treasury solicitors must be made public.

FROM all that I (*Truth*) can gather respecting the proceedings at Berlin, Prince Bismarck is the only statesman who has grasped the situation, and who has realised that it is impossible to meet a great territorial revolution in Europe by endeavours to re-tinker the Treaty of Paris, and by abstract homilies on the sanctity of European public law. Lord Beaconsfield, when he went to Berlin, was curiously ignorant of everything connected with Continental politics, but he is being taught their elements by Prince Bismarck. The man of blood and iron made exceedingly short work of the protests of the Turkish Plenipotentiaries, and declined to listen for a moment to the pretensions of these poor humbugs that their assent would be necessary to give effect to the decision of the Congress. Had Bismarck presided over the Constantinople Conference, Europe would have been spared the late war, and we ourselves should have been richer by several millions.

THE *Standard* says no one can pretend to be satisfied with the manner in which questions of the first importance—at least to those Powers who have taken a prominent part in opposing the Russian claims—have been got rid of at the Congress; while others, which belong exclusively to England, seem to be regarded as scarcely worthy of general discussion. Prince Bismarck is impatient of every obstacle which keeps him from Kissingen, while Austria, having got, by the aid of England, all that she cared for, is apparently disposed to believe that nothing more remains for the Congress to do. The suspicion that the Congress would address itself directly only to the questions which mainly affected the interests of the Powers in Europe seems in a fair way of being confirmed. The work which the Congress has done bears, upon a close examination, traces of private agreements even of a more sinister kind than the famous project of memorandum. Every day discloses some features which, it must be allowed, have an unpleasant resemblance to the caricature Continental artists have drawn of the transaction as a partition of Turkey for the benefit of the Triple Alliance.

THE *Daily News*, referring to the question of Greece, points out that the feeling of the Greeks is one of profound disappointment as regards the manner in which the English Plenipotentiaries have sustained, or failed to sustain, the claims of the Greek delegates. France, Italy, and Austria are said to have been favourably disposed to Greece. The Greek delegates probably think that Prince Bismarck would have attached much greater importance to the claims of Greece if they had been properly backed up by the English Plenipotentiaries. And the *News* thinks it can hardly be denied that Greece has a peculiar claim to the support of England. Our Government undoubtedly did their best to keep Greece quiet during the recent war. Assurances were given to the Greeks that if they showed self-control and refrained from striking in while the struggle was going on they should not lose in the end by their pacific attitude. It is certain that Greece thus put off will not submit quietly to the sentence. She will devote herself, and very naturally, to unsettling a great part of the work of the Congress. The Greeks are masters of the art of political agitation. They will have in this case a just ground of complaint. They will give no period of grace to the curious structure put together by the labours of the Congress. The Eastern Question will have to come up for settlement all over again at some future time.

THE *Times* thinks it would not be easy to find a keener piece of satire on some English portraits of Prince Bismarck than the remarkable statement on the Eastern Question which he has made to one of its correspondents in Berlin, and which was published by us yesterday. It has been said, and perhaps crowds of people still suspect, that he did as much as anyone to bring about the war between Russia and Turkey, and that he was guided by the most cynically selfish of German objects. Crowds of people were made uneasy by the fear that the peace of Europe was menaced by a fell conspiracy, and they were not much consoled by the intimation that it was England which must defeat the designs of the Machiavelli of Berlin. Yet the whole story was the fruit of a delusion. If Prince Bismarck had wished to bring about a general war, he could have given the signal for it with terrible ease amid the recent excitement of Europe. In fact, however, no statesman more cordially tried to smoothe away the difficulties which prevented the meeting of the Congress, and, now that it is sitting, his eagerness to secure or even to patch up peace is said to be at times almost excessive. Prince Bismarck would almost seem to care little how the disputes are settled, provided that they are settled without war. For the first time in his life he would appear to be in favour of peace at any price. It may be said, no doubt, that his method is faulty, because it may leave some of the difficulties only half overcome. But, in truth, it will set the healing effect of time on the side of diplomacy, and, at all events, Prince Bismarck's eagerness that the Plenipotentiaries should agree, and agree at once, is a practical satire on the perilous designs with which he has been credited. The *Daily Telegraph* says that if Prince Bismarck has really desired by this communication of his views and suggestions to influence British opinion, the answer given him will be very plain indeed. The upshot of his confidences amounts to a desire that the British public should cease to object to the surrender of Batoum if the Czar will not cease to demand it. Now, to that suggestion there can be but one answer on the part of the English Parliament and country. We are all sensible of Prince Bismarck's sacrifices in the cause of peace, and anxious to see him reposing at Kissingen; but Batoum must none the more be given up to Russia in any shape, or way. If Prince Bismarck had to confront the task of protecting the development of Asia Minor, and guarding the waters of Constantinople and Egypt, he would be far too wise to begin by handing over Batoum and Kars to Russia. He would, indeed, laugh with silent contempt at us if we took his advice now, and perhaps England is meant to discern in the hint thrown out about the military capabilities of Batoum and its neighbourhood a friendly warning not to construe him too literally. [And yet Batoum has been given up, with the applause of the *Telegraph*.]

THE Conservatives (says *Truth*) who signed a round-robin a month or two ago praying Mr. Hardy not to withdraw from the House of Commons, because they had no confidence in Sir Stafford Northcote, are now again engaged in an intrigue to oust Sir Stafford from the leadership of the House. They do not dare find fault with Lord Beaconsfield, therefore they insist that his lieutenant has led him astray, and would revenge themselves on their chief by insisting upon his making a Jonah of Sir Cassio Stafford.

THE Gambettist *République Française*, which was very lukewarm towards the Voltaire celebration, arguing that the time would be better employed in continuing Voltaire's campaign against clericalism, condemns the Rousseau festival,—firstly, because it comes too soon after the other; secondly, because the proper date has been missed; and, thirdly, because Rousseau was a paradoxical theorist, whose ideas have been refuted by facts; a chimerical and dangerous mind; a retrograde Sophist, whose systems have no foundation, and whose politics and principles send progress on a wrong track. It very adroitly insists, moreover, that the indifference of the clericals to Rousseau as compared with their fury against Voltaire, shows that the former has retired into the background. This is strangely iconoclastic language for such a journal, and the effect of it is scarcely lessened by some compliments to Rousseau on his love of Nature and sensibility.

THE slave trade at Zanzibar (a corresponnetd of the *Pall Mall Budget* writes) is almost extinct as regards the transport of slaves by sea, for her Majesty's cruisers, cordially seconded by the Sultan, have well-nigh put an end to the traffic. But I fear that our blue jackets are not as charmed with this result as our philanthropists at home. When there were slave dhows to capture there was a chance of prize-money, but now the poor fellows have to undergo the greatest hardships with no such prospect before them. Open boats, each carrying a lieutenant, a coxswain, eight able seamen, and an interpreter are sent to cruise for a month at a distance of seventy or eighty miles from their ships, frequently off places which are very imperfectly surveyed. Their provisions are confined to biscuit and salt rations; they must sleep, if they sleep at all, in a sitting posture, exposed all the time either to a broiling sun or to torrents of rain. They are expected to board every dhow they fall in with, and it is estimated that on an average sixty are overhauled for every slave taken. Extra pay for extra work like this is unquestionably deserved, and that whether slaves are captured or not; and our philanthropists at home would be merely acting up to their professed principles if they used their benevolent exertions in behalf of the slave catchers as well as of the slaves.

THE idea of raising the Grosser Kurfürst from the bottom of the English Channel has not yet been abandoned in Germany; but it is beginning to be very generally admitted that the difficulties in the way are so great as to be well-nigh insuperable. The *North German Gazette* remarks that, although the lifting of the sunken vessel cannot be said to be impossible, there is, nevertheless, but small prospect of the work being accomplished. The weight of the ship is so enormous that, considering the unfavourable conditions of weather and tides under which the work would have to be carried on, the task of again bringing it to the surface would be a truly gigantic one. The vessel, with its equipment, weighs 6,700 tons; and to lift it, therefore, a number of cables would have to be arranged along the whole length of the ship in such a manner that no undue strain should be brought upon any one of them, while all of them together must be capable of supporting at least the above-mentioned weight. If, the *Gazette* continues, the ship stood upright on the bed of the sea, hundreds of cables and wire ropes might be passed round the bottom of the vessel, the ends brought to the surface and made fast to ships and pontoons; hauled taut at low water, and then as the tide rose the sunken vessel might rise also. But the Grosser Kurfürst is, it is known, not upright. She lies upon her side with the keel, if anything, uppermost; and, consequently, it will be necessary to turn the sunken vessel back on to an even keel before any attempt can be made to float her. If this be not done the ship as she rises will try to right herself, and in so doing will bring so great a strain upon the lifting cables that these will inevitably tear asunder.

BOMBAY.

MISS R. MORRIS.—Miss R. Morris, of the Poona Female Normal School, late of Mornington House Ladies' School, Clapham Road, London, has passed in the Higher Standard in Marathee, and is awarded the usual allowance.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a court-martial assembled at Mhow, Private T. Ryland, 17th Foot, was convicted of insubordination and violence to Sergt. Hainsworth, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

VAGRANTS.—William Smith and Dennis Macnamara were yesterday formally declared vagrants and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

WASHED OVERBOARD.—We learn that the steamship Bellona, which left this harbour on the 20th instant, lost three of her native crew, who were washed overboard in a heavy sea which struck that vessel.

ATTEMPTED HOUSEBREAKING.—A reputed thief, named Dhurma Rama, was yesterday convicted by the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of attempting to commit housebreaking by night. He was sentenced to nine months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—A Hindu tailor, named Rowjee Govind, was yesterday convicted by the Hon. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of dishonestly receiving sundry gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 129, knowing or having reason to believe the same to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

THE DEFAMATION CASE AT POONA.—This case, which was to have been heard before Major T. Trueman, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, last Tuesday, was brought to a termination by Mr. Ross Cohan withdrawing her complaint. It would appear from what transpired in Court that an amicable arrangement was effected, and that the accused, Mr. Joseph Brown, the Italian confectioner, paid the complainant a sum of money.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of an aged Hindu, named Venkutsamy Naidoo, who was found drowned in a well on the Esplanade. It appears that the deceased had been suffering from asthma for several years past, and recently also from fever. The following verdict was recorded, "that the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well."

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Tuesday morning, about 7 o'clock, a Eurasian, apparently about 50 years of age, was found lying insensible on the beach near the footpath round Back Bay, opposite the Churney Road Railway Station. The policeman on duty there removed him to the J. J. Hospital, where he expired a few hours after. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body, and adjourned to yesterday morning, as no persons had come forward to identify the deceased. At the adjourned inquest, the evidence of Dr. J. Anderson, the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, went to show that death was caused by heart disease, when the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—There were two or three suits in the Small Causes Court set down for hearing yesterday before the First Judge, in which an engine-driver, Mr. Armstrong, and other employés of the G. I. P. Railway sued the Company for recovering their wages, fines, &c., imposed by Mr. Jackson, the Locomotive Superintendent. As there was some documentary evidence wanting, the several suits were postponed till the 2nd of August next. Outside the Court house there were collected upwards of a hundred coolies, who alleged that they were wrongfully dismissed the Company's service, and were about to complain to the judge in the presence of Mr. Jackson, who happened to be in Court. The coolies were advised to file their suits in accordance with the rules of the Court, and not come in crowds to the Court in the way they had done. On Mr. Jackson's entering the Court, most of them followed him into the First Judge's Court, but they were told to go below into the compound, which they did in an orderly way. The Company, it is said, owes them two or three months' wages, and they say that they are about to go to Poona "to lay their grievances at the feet of the Governor." These coolies belong to the gang who refused to work nine hours a day on reduced wages, which complaint we noticed the other day.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—There was light rain during the night of Monday, and steady soaking rain all Tuesday. We suppose we have had our quota of rain now, and that the season will prove a good one. We trust that the prices of grain will speedily decline, and that there may be abundance of bread in our district, a luxury which the poor have not had for two years. Everything about us seems to be growing as we look at it, and the grass, which hardly showed itself above the ground this day last week, is now quite luxuriant. Some of the fields around Poona are showing that the seed has been sown in them and is springing up rapidly. Our station has had a good washing and purifying, and the public health is on the whole good, though there are a good many slight cases of fever caused by the sudden changes in the weather.—*Deccan Herald.*

GOVERNMENT have appointed Mr. W. M. Scharlieb, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Secretary, Legislative Department, to be the third Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, vice Mr. Mootoosawmy Pillay, who is made a Judge of the High Court, Mr. G. Hamnet, 1st Assistant to the Chief Secretary to Government, filling Mr. Scharlieb's place, and Mr. D. S. White, Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, filling Mr. Hamnet's place.

IN the pocket-book of a man who was found drowned last week in the Paddington Canal, was found a piece of paper, on which was written: "If my body is ever found, I desire it may be given to Mr. Owen of St. Mary's Hospital, for the kindness he showed me while a patient in the Albert Ward in January, 1878." Others who have benefited by the kindness of hospital surgeons might do well to follow the example of this worthy man, and leave themselves to the surgeons—*Truth.*

A STRANGE rumour is prevalent among the natives of Lahore and its surrounding villages, that on one of the days of this month a flood, such as that of the time of Noah, will occur, and sweep away everything from the earth. Making a long and tedious account of the disasters and anxieties that are supposed to result from such a flood, they at last conclude by saying that the world will finally come to an end. Everyone, great or small, young or old, expresses his sad anticipation of this strange event, but when asked who is the inventor of the rumour he is silent.

A NEGRO minister, who married rather sooner after the death of his wife than some of the sisters thought proper, announced to his congregation as follows: "My dear bedriden and sisters: My grief was greater dan I could bear. I turned ebery way for peace and comfort, but none came. I sarched de Scripchers from Ginisee to Rebelation, and found plenty ob promises to de widder, but nary one to the widdeer. So I took it dat de Lord didn't want sympathy on a man when it was in his power to comfort his self; and habin a fuss-rate chance to marry in de Lord, I did so, and would do again. Beside, bedriden I consider dat poor Betsy was jess as dead as she would ever be.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Western India Rifle Association will commence this year at Poona on the 4th September, and will continue over four consecutive days. There are fifteen matches to be shot off, thirteen of which are open to all comers, the other two only being confined to members of the Association. The matches open to all comers are—The Governor's prize (Rs. 100), ten shots at 800 yards; the Association stakes (5 prizes, Rs. 50 to Rs. 10), seven shots at 500 yards; the Dorabjee Pudumjee Prize (Silver Cup, value Rs. 50), ten shots at 900 yards; the Nicholett's Prize (Rs. 50), seven shots at 700 yards; two Sportsmen's contests at 150 and 200 yards, three prizes in each contest, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 10; and seven other matches at 500 and 600; 900; 600; 700; 200; 500; 600; 700, and 800 yards respectively, seven shots at each distance, prizes—eight for each match, varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5. There are also the "Members' match," seven shots at 200 yards, 8 prizes from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5, open to members only; and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's Prize, seven shots at 500 yards, 6 prizes from Rs. 20 to Rs. 10, open to soldiers and volunteers who are members or associates of the West India Rifle Association.

The Association Gold Medal will be awarded to the man who makes the highest aggregate score in the matches numbered 1 to 10 in the programme.

The Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association of England, will be won by the highest aggregate score in matches numbered 1, 4, 6, and 9. The winner of this medal will be entitled to compete for the Prince of Wales's prize at Wimbledon on the first occasion on which he is able to attend.

The Hyderabad Rifle Association Silver Medal will be won by the highest aggregate score in matches numbered 2, 3, 6, 7 and 10.

The Southern India Rifle Association Silver Medal will fall to the highest aggregate score in matches numbered 2, 5, 7, and 10.

The highest aggregate score in matches 1, 3, 8, and 9 will win the Northern India Rifle Association medal.

No. 1, in the prospectus is "The Association stakes," No. 2 "Governor's prize," No. 3 "The Member's match," and Nos. 4 to 10 inclusive the seven matches previously enumerated.

One of the bye-laws is as follows:—"Meetings for competing for the prizes offered by the Association may take place at any military station in the Bombay Presidency where not less than five members meet to compete. There must be five *bona fide* competitors for each match at any place of meeting to render that match a valid contest, and enable the competitors there to win any of the prizes offered in that match, and there shall be not less than three *bona fide* competitors for the Champion-ship, to enable a competitor to win at any station. This rule shall not apply to the "Sportsmen's contests."

No doubt a number of the Bombay Volunteers will wish to "go in for" these matches, and we trust arrangements will be made for shooting at Colaba. Intending competitors will do well to join the Association before the meeting as the entrance fee for all comers is one rupee more in each match than for members and associates.

We understand that what is ordinarily known as "the big meeting" at Poona, and which is usually held immediately before the Western India Association meeting, will commence this year on the 23rd September. It will be necessary for all competitors at this second meeting to shoot on the Poona ranges.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday a report was received from the committee appointed to draw up a memorial on the subject of amending the Tramways Act so as to give the Corporation a voice in any future extensions. The Chairman (Colonel H. F. Hancock) expressed his opinion that the lessees of the tramways would object to any alteration in the law which would oblige them to submit their schemes for the discussion of the Corporation, and he thought that the utmost that could be done was respectfully to point out to Government the desirability of their consulting them before finally according sanction to any proposed extensions. Dr. Blaney moved that the Chairman be requested to address Government, soliciting that an alteration be made in the Amended Municipal Act to the effect that Government place any future proposed extension of the tramways before the Town Council and Corporation for approval before granting its final sanction. At the suggestion of the Chairman the resolution was subjected to one or two modifications and was eventually placed before the meeting in the following form:—"That the Chairman be requested to address Government, soliciting that in any future extensions of the tramways Government will be pleased to obtain an expression of opinion from the Corporation before finally according its sanction." To this Mr. P. M. Mehta moved as an amendment, "That the Committee be requested to draw up and submit to the Corporation a memorial to Government on the subject of the extension of tramways in accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee. Mr. Mehta urged that the Municipal Commissioner's name having been put in the contract as the representative of the Corporation, in the absence of any positive objections on their part, they might ask the Legislature to make the alteration. This amendment found a seconded in Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee. Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote suggested that a resolution should be passed calling upon the Municipal Commissioner to consult them before recommending any extension. Mr. Nowrojee thought the Corporation would like to know if the Municipal Commissioner had any objection to the course just suggested, to which that gentleman replied he had none whatever, but he should not be Commissioner for ever, and the chances were that in his time there would be no applications for extensions. Eventually the Corporation decided by 12 to 7 to accept the amendment submitted by Mr. P. M. Mehta. Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee put several questions to the Commissioner with reference (1) to the construction of an over-bridge over the Railway Crossing in Nesbit Lane; (2), the connection of the new Frere Road with Dadysett Lane, Mazagon, and (3), the reconstruction of the Mazagon Bridge. Mr. Grant explained at length the steps which had been taken, and the Chairman also made an interesting statement, in the course of which he said the question of the completion of the bridges was more favourable now than he had ever known it. They had a good chance of seeing the Mazagon Bridge completed within two years, and the Byculla station and the Byculla over-bridge within three years. Dr. Blaney joined in the discussion that followed, and the Corporation, which heard the Municipal Commissioner's and Chairman's statements with evident satisfaction, passed a resolution asking the Commissioner to be good enough to continue to push on the speedy prosecution of the three works referred to in the questions. There was a protracted discussion as to the course to be adopted with reference to the subject of the occupation of ground in Victoria Gardens encroached upon by the fakir. There were two propositions before the Corporation, one to institute legal proceedings to establish the right and title of the Corporation, and the other to allow Hajee Cassim Essack Sulleman to carry out in full the agreement formerly proposed regarding the premises in question, but when the Chairman was about to take the sense of the meeting a member drew attention to the fact that there was no quorum. The Corporation then adjourned until Friday when its decision on this vexed question will be given. The consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's administration report for 1877 was one of the subjects down for discussion which were not reached.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 23rd July 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·585
Temperature of the Air	77·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	972
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·4
Minimum (read at 10 a.m.)	77·2
General Direction of Wind	W, NW, W, WNW W, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	468
Fall of Rain	5·05
Total fall during the month	40·77
Year	61·34
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th July	1·92

THE fellow who posted up in the mosques at Simla a proclamation about the dire

its ryot? Why should I be left to my own resources in the hour of my difficulties? Why, when taking to those resources, I make my way to the only alternative left me, my hitherto banker, am I to find seated between me the warning figure of the legislature? If my landlord will not assist me, why obstruct the assistance of others. And accordingly he will set to work to evade as much as possible obstructions. Of the three measures proposed, he can easily satisfy the two last. It is only to pay the cost of a stamp, and a registry fee, and what is that to an insolvent? No man so prodigal as your pauper. Of the first he will probably decline to avail himself. When he finds that insolvency means an absolute relinquishment of ownership, he will cling to the shadow of property, but more heavily burdened than before. Or, if he elects to declare himself insolvent, he will too often be tempted to fraud in declaring the humble list of his effects, and will suffer the consequence of his act. There seems very little likelihood of any sensible relief to him from such measures as are now proposed. His disease lies too deep for them. They will irritate by setting in opposition to him the one man he could hitherto turn to. The absolute refusal of the Government, his landlord, to accept any of its duties towards him, is what wrecks him in a world he cannot cope with it by himself. His position in India is *per se*; between him and the landlord of Upper India there is nothing in common but a name and the brown hide which owns it. He is worse off even than his brother tenant elsewhere in this country. The Indian landlord is a by-word; but unquestionably of all Indian landlords the worst is Her Majesty's Government in India.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA AND THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

Copy of Opinions, and Reasons for the same, entered in the Minutes of Proceedings of the Council of India, relating to the Vernacular Press Act, 1878.

Extract from the Proceedings at a Meeting of Council held on 30th May 1878.

The despatch leaving the Act for the better control of publications in Oriental language in force in operation, but requesting that the Government of India will refrain from putting that part of the Act providing for a censorship into action, taking power by fresh legislation to suspend or abandon it, if deemed necessary, was approved.

On a division being taken, the following were the numbers (Mr. R. A. Dalyell not voting):

Ayes, 10.	Noes, 3.
Mr. A. Cassels	Sir E. Perry.
Hon. E. Drummond	,, W. Muir.
Sir B. Ellis	Col. Yule.
,, H. Norman	
,, F. Halliday	
,, G. Wolseley	
,, H. Rawlinson	
,, W. Merewether	
,, R. Montgomery	

Opinions and Reasons for the same, entered in the Minutes of Proceedings of the Council, relating to the Vernacular Press Act, 1878.

I consider that the Vernacular Press Act is such a retrograde measure, so much opposed to the large and liberal policy which we have pursued in India for the last fifty years, and so likely to irritate the natives by brandishing before them invidious distinctions of race, that I think it my duty to struggle to the utmost to get it expunged from the statute book.

Three questions arise upon the draft Despatch giving sanction to the Act, and it is desirable to keep them distinct.

(1.) Did any urgent necessity exist for passing this measure at a single sitting?

(2.) Is the Act in itself a measure that ought to remain a portion of the permanent legislation of India?

(3.) Under the sanction given by the Secretary of State to the telegram of March 13th ult. for the introduction of the Bill, is there anything to preclude the Secretary of State and Council *now* from giving full expression of their opinion as to the different clauses of the measure?

I need not labour the first point, for I do not think there is a single member of Council who asserts that there was any immediate danger to the State on the 14th March last which called for the setting aside of all the wise provisions which have been devised to secure due deliberation on important measures. The Act was founded on translated extracts from the Native newspapers, running over a period of eighteen months, and which from their seditious character it was thought might prove dangerous; but no immediate danger has been suggested by anyone, and therefore, in the preparation of so difficult a measure as one concerning the relations of Government and the Press, full opportunity ought to have been afforded to the non-official members of the Legislature to consider the grounds on which the Government was proceeding. Still more should the express orders of Lord Salisbury in 1874 have been complied with; viz., that full and timely information of all important measures to be laid before the Council should be furnished to the Home Government. For the subject of restrictive regulations on the Press is much more a European than an Indian question: and the Council of India is a more competent body than the Council of the Governor-General to decide impartially on the restrictions that should be imposed on the free criticism of official acts. The unanimity in behalf of the present measure amongst Indian officers is much relied upon, but sensitiveness under a tropical sun to harsh, unjust, and often mendacious strictures in the Press amongst zealous and comparatively young officials is no more than might be expected. Under all despotic governments the disposition to shackle the Press has prevailed. Increased age and experience of the little harm done by Press attacks when the measures of Government are sound in themselves, produce a more robust temperament, and a greater disposition to tolerate minor evils when they are the necessary accompaniments of larger benefits.

It will be observed also that the only two officers in high place in India who have formed their political convictions under the bracing climate of England, the Duke of Buckingham and Sir Arthur Hobhouse, were strongly opposed to this measure.

The Legislative Council of India on the 14th March last consisted of 16 members, 12 of whom were officers of Government, and the remainder Government nominees, but there was only one native present. The unanimity of Council on such a subject does not carry much weight.

But, important as is the question of procedure adopted towards this Act, it sinks into comparative insignificance by the side of the main inquiry, whether the measure is one that ought to form a part of the permanent legislation of India?

If the statute is good in itself, and is necessary for the maintenance of the public tranquility, it would be ungenerous to Lord Lytton's Government to bring forward prominently objections to his manner of doing what is right. The statute proceeds on three main principles:—

1. Power to demand security from newspaper proprietors not to publish articles likely to excite disaffection.
2. Establishment of a censorship.
3. Power to seize newspaper plant, &c., &c., after warning.

The Act is thus assimilated to the procedure adopted by the two Napoleons in France, and it incorporates the very stringent provisions of the Irish Coercion Act of 1870,—a temporary measure, passed to meet a temporary evil, and dropped by the present Government in 1874. But the new Indian Act omits the remedies against any abuse of authority, which the Irish statute carefully provided. It must be admitted that no Imperial legislator could forge a more powerful weapon for extirpating an obnoxious Press.

Now I am not prepared to assert that no amendment of the law of India with respect to press offences is required. I cordially supported Lord Salisbury when he called the attention of the Government of India to articles in the Native Press justifying the attempted murder of Col. Phayre by the Gaekwar. If the present law is not sufficient to meet such a case, it ought to be strengthened. And some simple summary procedure, with petty fines, coupled with the exaction of moderate security from every publisher of a newspaper, would, in my opinion, be amply sufficient to correct all the abuses now brought to our notice by the Indian Government. A excellent test of the efficiency of any such summary procedure is to be found in the complete success of the measure which was passed for repressing acts founded on folly and vanity like that of the boy Oxford. For what is the Native Press? What is its influence? What is its circulation? We have no means of readily and correctly answering these questions. I have had a return prepared which shows that the circulation of this press is most insignificant in point of numbers. In a population of 240 millions Dr. Birdwood calculates that the total circulation of all these papers does not exceed a hundred and fifty thousand. And this, be it observed, is a weekly circulation, and therefore does not equal one fifth part of the total weekly circulation of a single London newspaper.

The writers, for the most part, are distinguished neither by ability nor by position in society. Indeed, some of the most offensive articles have been traced to boys at school. The only native gentleman who has given an opinion (and that a very hesitating one) on the act,—the Maharaja Sotindra Tagore,—says "educated natives do not even know of the existence of most of these papers. It is, however, I believe, a known fact that much of this class of writing proceeds from folly and a species of braggadocio rather than anything else." This last remark I consider to be a most just piece of criticism. By granting freedom of the press to a population for whom we have opened for the first time the gates of knowledge, we have as it were placed edged tools in the hands of children, which they are using recklessly, not knowing the danger they may cause. Sedition is not at the bottom of their movements, but ignorance. But, it is said, systematic vituperations of the Government, even if not guided by seditious motives, when addressed to the ignorant masses, may have most pernicious effects. Have they produced any such effect? This is denied in emphatic terms by the most strenuous supporters of the bill, by Sir Ashley Eden and others. If then, as the case is, it is only a future and not a present danger that is anticipated, I maintain that the occasion has not arisen for applying such a violent and exceptional measure as the Irish Coercion Act.

It must be observed that we are called upon, and the Legislature of India was called upon, at a moment's notice, to reverse the policy which has prevailed in India for the last fifty years. No question was ever more deliberately decided, or by men of higher mark, than that of the establishment of a Free Press in India. It is a very grave question, upon which statesmen may well differ. Logically there would appear to be great inconsistency in principle between a despotic government and a Press permitted to criticise and abuse every act of government. Some of the ablest men in India, Sir Thomas Munro, for example, urged in the most forcible language in 1822 the propriety of shackling the Press. But all arguments founded on such views were fully weighed and considered by the Government of India in 1835, and the conclusion arrived at was that it was wise and expedient as well as generous to remove all restrictions from the Press, Native as well as English.

Freedom of the Press did not originate, as is sometimes supposed, under Sir Charles Metcalfe in 1835. It had grown up spontaneously under the Government of Englishmen, accustomed to the expression of free thought at home and although many restrictions existed in Indian law for curbing the Press, they had for many years fallen into disuse.

What the Indian Government did in 1835 was this: Finding that the Indian Press was practically free and that in certain parts of India restrictive provisions existed on the statute book which enabled Government to suppress at will any obnoxious newspaper, and that these provisions were never acted upon, they determined on full consideration to remove all these restrictions, and the celebrated law of 1835 was passed.

The very same arguments that are now adduced in behalf of the present legislation where brought forward then, and were deliberately overruled. It was said that although the English Press might not need a curb, the Native Press was under different conditions, and might at any time cause great danger to the State by breathing disaffection and sedition amongst the ignorant masses.

Colonel Morison, a member of the Government of India, proposed the addition of a clause declaring that the Government will retain the power of instantly repressing any publication if it should at any time appear to risk the safety of the State.

How did the great men who then swayed the Government of India deal with those views?

Lord Metcalfe said:—

"I think that in all our legislation we ought to be very careful not to make invidious distinctions between European and Native subjects. As the proposed law now stands it will be an act of grace, confidence, and conciliation towards all, and may be expected to produce the effect which such acts are calculated to produce. But if it were alloyed by enactments indicating distrust, it could not fail to be bad on their minds. We would be telling them that we calculated on their disaffection, and dreaded the effect of free discussion. Before we follow such a course, we ought, I conceive, to wait for proof that it is necessary. The Native press has for years been as free as the European, and I am not aware that any evil has ensued. It is not certain that the effect of free discussion on the minds of the Natives must be wholly and solely bad. It may in many respects be otherwise. It may remove erroneous and substitute just impressions. Along with equal legislation, and the establishment of equal rights, it may serve to promote union with them. . . . . Disaffection and sedition will operate, I believe, with more concealed weapons than an open and free Press, under the guidance of responsible persons, amenable to the laws,—from which I do not apprehend that we have anything to fear, unless we must necessarily fear the progress of knowledge. But, do what we will, we cannot prevent the progress of knowledge, *and it is undoubtedly our duty to promote it, whatever be the consequences.*

"I am therefore of opinion that any restraint on the Native press beyond what is imposed on the European would be injudicious, and that any restraint on either beyond that of the laws is not requisite."

Again, "if restrictions should be necessary to ward off danger from the State, they may be imposed and enforced instanter." But "the existing restrictions" (though less stringent than those of the new Press Law) "leave room for the exercise of caprice on the part of the Governments in India. One Council or one Governor may be for leaving the Press free, another may be for restraining it. . . . . Anyone connected with the Press might be any day subjected to arbitrary and tyrannical power."

What said Lord Macaulay as to the necessity of retaining on the statute book arbitrary powers to fetter the Press?

"If peculiar circumstances should arise there will not be the smallest difficulty in providing measures adapted to the exigency. No Government in the world is better provided with the means of meeting extraordinary dangers by extraordinary precautions. . . . . This power, as we do, the unquestionable power to interfere, whenever the safety of the State may require it, with overwhelming rapidity and energy, we surely ought not in quiet times to be constantly keeping the offensive forms and ceremonial of despotism before the eyes of those whom, nevertheless, we permit to enjoy the substance of freedom."

These arguments prevailed over the fears entertained at the time by Mr. Thoby Prinsep and Colonel Morison, and the Government of India were unanimous in passing the Act which established freedom of the Press in India.

I should only weaken the force of these arguments if I attempted to add to them; and I only wish that space would have allowed me to set out these valuable minutes in extenso.

But it will naturally be asked, what has occurred during the last 35 years since the above observations were made? What has been the result of this grand experiment? I maintain, unhesitatingly, having watched it for more than 30 years, that good has greatly preponderated over evil. The preamble to this new statute states that the Native Newspapers contain matter likely to excite disaffection, and the Act therefore was necessary to maintain public tranquility. But the framers of the measure of 1835 plainly contemplated that danger to the State might ensue from seditious writings in the Press? And what was the remedy they proposed. Instantaneous action on the part of the State. But they condemned, in the forcible terms I have quoted above, the retention on the statue book of any such permanent legislation as the Act now before us.

If then any danger did exist at the present time from the excesses of the Press, I should willingly assent to the course indicated by Sir Charles Metcalf and Lord Macaulay, and course adopted by Lord Canning during the mutiny, and always pursued in similar cases by the British Government, but I should condemn unhesitatingly an enactment that held out a standing menace to every writer who might excite the displeasure of Government.

I have not the slightest fear of Lord Lytton using the despotic powers conferred by this Act improperly. On the contrary, I have never known a Governor General animated by more liberal principles in behalf of the advancement of Natives and the promotion of knowledge; and I now personally that for two years past Lord Lytton has been occupied in elaborating a great measure, which, I humbly think, is the only basis for continued good government in the future, namely, the association of Natives with our service in high office under the State.

But I say with Lord Metcalf, I know not what Governor General may succeed Lord Lytton. I have personal reasons for knowing what action a Governor-General may take when armed with despotic power, if a newspaper article displeases him. I have been induced by the present inquiry to look back into Hansard; and I find in 83 Parliamentary History, 1313, an example of a Governor General being so horror-struck with a harmless squib that appeared in a London paper, that he succeeded in persuading the House of Lords to commit the poor printer and proprietor to Newgate for three calendar months, and to fine them 50*l.* each. The newspaper was the *Morning Chronicle*, and the editor was my father.

The case, in my opinion, for a stringent Press Act, completely breaks down: and although I have arrived from long experience at the conclusion that the abuses of the Press are best corrected by the Press itself, and that it is generally wise on the part of Government to abstain from any crusade against it, I am ready to admit that a more simple remedy than that afforded by the present article in the Penal Code may be required. It is not an easy task to frame such a law; for the principal offensiveness of the Native Press consists, as the Duke of Buckingham has well pointed out, in their statements of unpleasable truths in strong language. Still, no doubt, a satisfactory measure could be passed, after full communication between the Home Government and India.

But the immediate practical question for the Council is, what should be done now?

I believe that many of my colleagues may agree with much that I have said; but they may think that after Lord Salisbury gave his assent by telegram on the 13th March to the introduction of this measure on the following day, his Lordship, and much more his successor in office, is precluded from expressing any dissent on the main principles of the Bill. If this were so, it would be another and most glaring example of the evils of governing India by telegraphic communications between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. For what does it amount to? A retrograde and ill-conceived measure, injurious to the future progress of India, and inconsistent with all our past policy, is to be allowed to remain permanently on the statute book, because at a moment of supposed urgency, and when no consideration of the subject was possible, the assent of the Secretary of State was, as I may say, extorted by telegraph. It is impossible, in my opinion, for any Secretary of State to withold his assent from any action that the local authorities on the spot may deem to be immediately necessary for the safety of the State; and Lord Salisbury could not do so on the 13th March last.

Now that the whole case is before us, and that we are given a full opportunity for considering what the true interests of India and the generous principles laid down by our great predecessors require, I maintain that the decision of the Secretary of State should be passed solely with reference to these considerations.

When the Governor General states that the increasing sedition of the Press was distinctly provoking to rebellion, and that at that moment the Vernacular Press was specially dangerous, who could tell in this office or in this country what emergency was at hand, what insurrection was on the point of breaking out? No one would have been justified in withholding the Secretary of State to withhold his assent at such a moment of possible danger. When the telegram on the 13th March arrived in this country Lord Salisbury circulated it amongst such members of Council as were at office. Only two remarks were made,—the one highly approving of the measure, the other suggesting that the application of Napoleonic Press laws to India required grave consideration.

It appears to me to be quite open to the Secretary of State to say now, when it is apparent that there is no pressing danger to be apprehended, that the Act ought not to remain permanently on the statute book; and that as legislation must be resorted to in order to extinguish the censorship created by this measure, opportunity should be taken, by communication with the Home Government, to frame a Press Law of less stringency.

I have argued this case with great earnestness, because I consider that this enactment will not only be most unpopular with the natives of India, but that it is a decided step back-ward in the large and liberal policy which we have deliberately adopted as our system of government. Conscious of the rectitude of our intentions, and strong in the possession of our power, although the forms of constitutionalism do not exist under our rule in Asiatic dominions, we concede to every dweller under our rule the greatest boon that civilized man can possess, the power of freely expressing his opinions. This boon is thoroughly appreciated by the inhabitants of India. It is also of inestimable benefit to ourselves; for ignorant as the people and necessarily must be, of much that is nothing in the native mind, of suffering that our most carefully devised institutions may cause, of grievances never uttered to official ears, an unshackled Native Press, with all its shortcomings and all its imperfections, is the only vehicle for affording the information so indispensable to good government.

It is, in my opinion, the duty of a member of Council who entertains such strong convictions on the subject as I do fully to express them even to wearying. I must observe, in conclusion, that the principal danger in our government of India appears to me to arise from the instability of our policy.

We are governing the most conservative people in the world, and we are continually irritating them with sudden changes.

The hastiness with which decisions are arrived at without the least reference to former deliberations and decisions is amazing. Power over Indian institutions is vested in the hands of one man, or of two or three men, and a telegraphic communication between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State may change in a single day, as we see in the present case, the policy that has prevailed for half a century. But the holders of power in India are a very transitory body; there is no complete change of administration every five years. In this country the average tenure of office by a Secretary of State does not amount to three years. In the 20 years that have elapsed since the passing of the Act of 1858 we have had at least seven Secretaries of State. It is only in somebody like the Council of India that any stability of purpose, or knowledge of the past policy of Government, can be found. The constitution of the Council was, in my opinion, much weakened by the 32 & 33 Victoria c. 97, which passed through Parliament without discussion; but it still remains as a body of independent and experienced men, entirely removed from the sphere of party politics, who are enabled to devote their whole lives to the very difficult problem of the Government of India, and to speak out what they believe to be the truth.

30th May 1878. E. PERRY.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

A DIVORCE SUIT.

In the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on June 28, before Lord Curriehill, proof was led in an action, which has been raised by Sir J. G. Tollemache Sinclair, of Ulbster, M. P. for the county of Caithness, to divorce his wife.—

The petition states that the parties were married in Nov. 1853? that five children were born of the marriage, that in 1867 the pursuer acquired a residence at Cannes, in France, where the family spent a portion of almost every winter, and that it had recently come to the knowledge of the pursuer that his wife had become unfaithful to him with M. Henry Audibert, a commission and insurance agent at Toulon, then residing at Cannes, and with M. Lacroix, an insurance agent, residing at Montpellier. Sir Tollemache, who was examined, stated that he had recently got possession of a diary kept by Lady Sinclair, in which he found numerous entries referring to Audibert and Lacroix. Among his wife's jewellery he found a locket containing the portrait of Audibert. Madame Dalaglio, a native of Switzerland, and Lady Sinclair's maid from Jan. 1877, stated that when she was engaged Lady Sinclair remarked that she "wanted a *tres descrite* person who would not talk about *ses affaires* to anybody." After she went to live with the family Lady Sinclair showed her a locket with the photograph of Audibert in it. She always wore that locket under her dress, and she always wore a ring which bore the inscription—"Souvenir, H. A." Lady Sinclair told witness that the ring had been given to her by Henry Audibert. Witness first saw Audibert at Toulon on an occasion when Lady Sinclair and she went there after Sir Tollemache had left for London, that was in May 1877. Her ladyship said that her object in going there was to see Audibert. Witness proceeded to give details of numerous visits paid to Lady Sinclair by Audibert and Lacroix, who lived with her at hotels, and on those occasions stayed with her all night. In one hotel M. Audibert and Lady Sinclair lived together under the names of "M. and Mdme. Duval." Augustin Bonjour also gave evidence as to visits made by Audibert to Lady Sinclair. On July 4 a divorce was granted, without hearing further evidence.

THE RUSSIAN CONQUESTS IN ASIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—The interesting and highly important communication entitled "Batoum and the Lazes" published in *The Times*, has suggested to me a few remarks, which your indulgence may, perhaps, find not unworthy of a place in your columns.

Statements, authentic or the reverse, would imply the cession of a wide frontier strip of what the public is now pleased to denominate as "Armenia" to Russian dominion. That strip consists of the following districts:—Batoum, the two Ajaraha [Upper and Lower], Majkal, Liwaneh, Pookow, Showshet, Childer, Ardahan, and Kars; ten in all. Of these districts the majority of the inhabitants in the first, third, and fourth, are a mixture of Georgian and Laz; the second, fifth, and seventh are almost wholly Georgian; the sixth and eighth contain a large number of Turcoman settlers, the remaining inhabitants being Georgian or Kurd; the ninth and tenth are chiefly Kurdish. Four distinct Mahomedan populations are accordingly concerned in the proposed or mooted transfer. A reference to my Consular Reports between the years 1867 and 1872 will show their separate or aggregate amount. A comparatively small number of Armenians, mostly shopkeepers and artisans, is scattered over the surface of the land.

Now, of the four populations—Georgian, Laz, Turcoman, and Kurd—above mentioned, with all of which I myself as a resident of many years among them am intimately acquainted, I venture unhesitatingly to say that for one only, and that one only partially, would a transfer to Russian rule mean anything short of expulsion or annihilation.

The exceptional population, or what might possibly in some measure prove so, is the Georgian. Their Mahomedanism is of comparatively recent date; and though they have in many instances the fervour, they have also, it may be not uncharitably surmised, somewhat of the instability of converts. Besides, a majority of their kinsmen—those on the Russian side of the present frontier—are hereditary christians; and their contact, or fusion rather, could not fail to influence the Islamitic minority. Yet, even among the Georgians of Ajarah and Showshet many would, I confidently predict, cling faithfully to the fortunes of Islam though vanquished, and remain as its martyrs sooner than survive as traitors. And the foremost in the doomed ranks would be the chiefs and the old aristocracy of the land.

But no exception would deliver a single household of the three other races—Laz, Turcoman, or Kurd—from its impending doom. Not one of these, noble or simple, man, woman, or child, would submit an hour longer than force compelled to Russian rule; not one would purchase Russian toleration and civic existence by the sacrifice of creed. Like the Circassians of our own time, like the Abkhasians of but ten years since, they would resist, or be suspected of resistance, to the last; like them, they would, village after village, tribe after tribe, perish in the prolonged agonies of deportation, or by the speedier mercies of the sword; leaving, as the Circassians have left amid the Caucasian ranges, a wilderness, to be filled up or left vacant as Russia and her destinies—not certainly, British philo-Armenian benevolence—may ordain.

It is a ghastly prospect, its lines discontent, distrust, repression, violence, exile, famine, disease, death. No fancy prospect; the Eastern Black Sea shore has supplied it already, and on a larger scale. And it is to this, to these, that 150,000 Ottoman subjects, or more are exposed, if the cession so confidently stated, and so readily accepted as a predetermined thing, become actual fact.

Is there any need to point out the political and still more the strategical consequences of this frontier change? The transfer of Alsace-Lorraine was a less serious loss to France, less fraught with the possibilities of future peril, than would be to Asiatic Turkey the deprival of her mountain frontier from Batoum to Kars. Nor could England, I think, view it with indifference; she, too, has much at stake in Western Asia. But apart from these and similar considerations, which belong to Europe's statesmen, and can be neither unknown to nor unweighed by their gathered wisdom, I, as a mere looker-on at the events of the day, and a sympathizer with the races whom years of contact have taught me to esteem and to love, have written these few lines to confirm, after my measure, and even to extend and intensify the communications of your correspondent. They contain an appeal which cannot, I think, be without its answer in every generous, every English heart; an appeal, not the factitious clamour of committees, and the artificial puppet-note of instigated agitation, but the spontaneous cry of a fourfold population, under the menace that to them is death. I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

June 17. W. G. PALGRAVE.

THE ARMENIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—I venture a few words of remark on a proposal embodied in a resolution moved by the Earl of Carnarvon at a meeting convened yesterday in the Jerusalem Chamber by the Anglo-Armenian Committees of this capital. His lordship on that occasion recommended, as a thing to be approved of and carried out by the collective wisdom and statesmanship of Europe in Congress, "the creation of a separate Armenian province, with such a system of local institutions as the inhabitants may be found capable of working."

There is no fear that the well-informed and well-practised statesmen assembled at Berlin will not rate the noble earl's recommendation at its just value. But, for the better comprehension of such among your readers as may not happen to be equally versed in Eastern actualities, I respectfully observe that this same recommendation is based on four distinct fallacies, each one of which taken singly would suffice, not to discredit it merely, but absolutely to cancel and annul it.

Fallacy the first—that an extensive district, by name Armenia, peopled wholly or at least in major part with Armenians, is to be found somewhere or other in Ottoman Anatolia. None such. I need hardly say, exists. The "Armenia" Lord Carnarvon is a historical memory of seven full centuries past, not a present fact. If we visit Eastern Asia Minor, we find it ethnically divided by local and recognized nomenclature into Gurgistan, Lazistan, and Kurdistan—the land of the Georgians, the Lazes, the Kurds. Who ever heard of Armenistan? Or certainly, in six years of residence, not I. Nor could one well hear of what has no existence. It is true that, scattered here and there over the region to which the noble earl presumably meant to allude a certain number of Armenian peasants, mainly at the mercy of liberal calculation, a fifth of the village dwellers, may in some districts be discerned; while a somewhat larger porportion—a third at the very most—is gathered in a few of the town centres. But the bulk of the population is Kurd, Laz, Georgian, or Turkoman everywhere; Armenian nowhere.

Hence, to create the proposed "Armenia," one of two things must be done—either the vast majority of the inhabitants made by the sword to change their policy, expelled bodily from the lands of their birth and inheritance; or, if suffered to remain, must be subjected to the rule of a small caste minority, governing by its own special institutions, its own usages, its own system, its own Protestan rule—much, doubtless, to the advantage and gratification of the governors themselves, hardly so to those of the governed. Which of the two alternatives does the noble earl propose to recommend?

Fallacy the second—that the Armenian inhabitants of Anatolia have any capacity, or any desire for "autonomy," entire or partial. For their incapacity when, during brief intervals of long-past ages, the opportunity was theirs in fact, I need but refer to the pages of Gibbon, and to those of the other authentic historians of the Roman on Byzantine East. At present a busy, industrious, money-loving, money-making race, they are, and for centuries past have been, the most acquiescent, not to say the most abject servants, of whatever Government—Russian, Ottoman, or Persian—may have ruled them. An ecclesiastical organization, much broken and cleft by endless internecine schisms, a vestry unison, made up of, rather than interrupted by, a continuous succession of vestry quarrels, a scanty and legendary literature, just kept up by monastic antiquarianism and Oriental study—such are the only evidences of a "national individuality," the "elements of stability," the "light that is to illumine surrounding nations," discerned by the gladdened eye of enthusiasts. They will hardly commend themselves for such to the more limited vision of practical observers.

Were the Jewish indwellers of any European State, of Germany, say, of France, of Russia, of England, to say the word, and of the other authentic histories of the Roman the transfer of a Jewish autonomy, or of any thing like it, would be the response unconsidered, unthought of, unvoted. And yet what title to these desirable things can the Armenians produce that the Jews cannot vindicate for themselves twofold and more? "The Armenians had a literature of their own, a Church of their own, a history of their own, and, up to a few years since, they had a national individuality which had never been absorbed, even amid the conflicts and persecutions of centuries" Be it so. Now for "Armenians" substitute "Jews" throughout; how reads the sentence? Is it less applicable to the Israelites of the present day? And how about aptness for "autonomy" as illustrated by the past? True from Saul to Alroy the history of Jewish self-rule is but a chequered one, alas! but compared with the brief intervals of semi-independence, the disorder, the seasons, the base servilities, the ignominious submissions of what the antiquary can obscurely trace as Armenian nationality, it is glory, it is success itself. Surely the orators of the Jerusalem Chamber had more justly recommended the reconstitution of Judea than of Armenia, the cheaper more judicious by so.

No doubt the Armenian natives of Asia Minor desire a better mode of government than that they have thus far experienced, especially of late years; so also do the Kurds, the Georgians, the Turkomans, the Lazes; and rightly all of them. But their better government is not to be found in widened division, in fomented discord, in caste antithesis, in sectarian fanaticisms, in baseless enthusiasms, in empiric fancies, but in organised union, in social fusion, in common administration, in equal brotherhood, in law, in justice, in coherent fact. And these are the true remedies for existent evils, not few nor light ones I own (though not exactly those specified or asserted by the Papasians and Hagopians of Manchester or London), which the public can may securely expect from the statesmen of Europe, and not least of England.

Fallacy the third—that the Ottoman Government could without an evident purpose of suicide, consent to the measure his lordship recommends.

Fallacy the fourth—that England could or would. But the length at which I have already dwelt on the two preceding fallacies, forbids my explaining more particularly—if, indeed, explanation be needed for what is self-evident—the grounds of the two last assertions. The intelligence and good sense of English readers will easily supply the deficiency. Apologizing for having so widely trespassed on your valuable space.—I remain, &c.,

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